

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1897.

No. 63.

**WHY CARRY A WATCH THAT
.....WILL NOT KEEP TIME.....**

When you can have it repaired at CHALLONER, MITCHELL & CO.'S at a reasonable price, and guaranteed satisfaction. If it will not pay to repair it we will tell you so, and if you want a new watch we will allow all the old one is worth, and give you a new one that will keep time.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co., 47 Government St.

40 CENTS. All Pure and Delicious.
50 CENTS. Sealed Lead Packages Only.
60 CENTS. Beware of Substitutes.

TAMILKANDE

Lead Packages Only.

NEVER IN BULK.

ALL GRADES.

TEA

BLUE LABEL 80c
WHITE " 50c
RED " 40c

TAMILKANDE TEA CO., Montreal. SIMON LEISER & CO., Agt., Victoria.

RALL'S SEAT IN JEOPARDY

The New Ministry at Athens Reported
To Be on the Verge of
Downfall.

Interest No Longer Centred at Thessaly, but Athens—Impatient for Peace.

Greek Fleet Blockading the Gulf of
Salonica—The Latest News
From the Front.

Paris, May 13.—The correspondent of the Journal at Athens, Thessaly, telegraphs under yesterday's date from that place saying that he has learned from an official source that an armistice between Turkey and Greece has been concluded. He adds: "The solution is impatiently awaited by all, for it is impossible to continue war under the present circumstances. Interest is no longer centred at Thessaly, but at Athens, as it is possible that the action of the cabinet in signing for peace is destined to bring the ministry to a speedy end."

The statements by the Journal, of Paris, that an armistice had been concluded, should be accepted with reserve, as all reports from other sources seem to indicate that Turkey delayed action in the matter, and dispatches from Athens and Constantinople direct yesterday, do not bear out the statement made by the Paris correspondent of the Journal.

Athens, May 12.—An uneasy feeling exists here. The Turks are trying to outflank the Greek position at Dokomo and the delay in the Porte's reply is also interpreted to mean that Turkey does not intend to cease hostilities. Telegrams from the front say both armies are concentrating in anticipation of an engagement. The city continues quiet, though it is believed that the numerous Italian volunteers and socialists are here to endeavor to call a revolution leading up to a republic. But the Greeks are devoted to the monarchical idea, and the worst that is likely to happen will be a change of sovereigns. The return of the Crown Prince Constantine to the capital might produce disturbance, but he is likely to be discreet enough to avoid Athens for a time.

An assembly approves of the decision of the government to accept mediation, and urges upon the papers which help to aggravate the situation, calmness and obedience.

London, May 12.—The Times correspondent at Athens says: "Acute anxiety is felt here because of the absence of any news from General Smolenski's column. Owing to the delay in arranging the armistice, the government has addressed a strong protest to the powers claiming to bear the responsibility should further bloodshed occur and lead to serious complications."

Salonica, May 13.—The Greek squadron is watching the coast from Panoon, Gulf of Volo. It is claimed that Greek warships are also blockading the Gulf of Salonica. A British steamer bound for Salonica has been prevented from entering the gulf.

Constantinople, May 13.—An official dispatch from Larissa dated yesterday announces that six battalions from Diak and four battalions from Janina are marching on Katamaka, where they will shortly be joined by the Turkish army from Janina and Ellassona.

AMERICAN VESSEL SHOT AT.
Nicaraguan Officer Stops an American Vessel at Puerto Cortes.

Chicago, May 11.—A special to the Chronicle from New Orleans says: The steamer Rover, plying between this port and the ports of Spanish Honduras, was fired on by a Nicaraguan mine-of-war on May 6, while four miles from Puerto Cortes and narrowly escaped being hit and ships. The Rover, which came in to-night, also brought the information that it was rumored in Omagu and other government points, that the American consul at Puerto Cortes, Mr. Alger, had been shot. There were no particulars obtained. The fact that his flag were not flying when the Rover left that port is taken as an indication that this is really so, and that possibly Puerto Cortes has passed into the hands of the revolutionists at that place are principally American and English men were killed and vastly superior to the force of the Honduras government. The story of the affair as told by Capt. Reed of the Rover, is as follows:

Upon arriving at Puerto Cortes on the morning of May 6, Capt. Reed observed that the flags of the American consul were not flying, and there seemed to be something amiss in the town. He decided not to anchor his ship, but instead remained off shore, waiting to be boarded by the customs officials.

After waiting for some time and no one putting in an appearance, and noticing that the town seemed to be in a state of agitation, Capt. Reed concluded to make a safe landing for his men. When the Rover was about four miles distant from Puerto Cortes the tugboat Lucy B. was observed heading for the steamer.

When the two vessels were about two miles apart, to the astonishment and dismay of the American captain and his crew, a puff of smoke was observed to clear the sides of the Nicaraguan vessel and the next moment there followed a report and a solid shot struck the water a few hundred yards ahead of the Rover. The engines of the Rover were stopped at once, and there followed another shot, which dropped into the sea about fifty feet from the side of the American ship in direct line with her midships.

The Lucy B. was by this time within hailing distance, and an officer in uniform ordered the Rover to come to anchor. She was then boarded by the officer, and six of her crew followed. The officer turned out to be Gen. J. P. Reyes, of the Nicaraguan government, and he demanded to see the Rover's papers, which were given to him. He then searched the vessel, and, apparently finding everything to his satisfaction, gave Capt. Reed a permit to load fruit at coast ports.

Capt. Reed protested earnestly to Reyes against the firing upon the Rover when she carried the American flag at her mast-head, and was told by the general that he ought to consider himself lucky that he did not sink the Rover, and that Capt. Reed could protest as much as he liked, it made no difference to him, as the American consul, Alger, was at the head of the revolution at Puerto Cortes.

The Rover then proceeded on her way.

the morning of May 6, Capt. Reed observed that the flags of the American consul were not flying, and there seemed to be something amiss in the town. He decided not to anchor his ship, but instead remained off shore, waiting to be boarded by the customs officials.

After waiting for some time and no one putting in an appearance, and noticing that the town seemed to be in a state of agitation, Capt. Reed concluded to make a safe landing for his men. When the Rover was about four miles distant from Puerto Cortes the tugboat Lucy B. was observed heading for the steamer.

When the two vessels were about two miles apart, to the astonishment and dismay of the American captain and his crew, a puff of smoke was observed to clear the sides of the Nicaraguan vessel and the next moment there followed a report and a solid shot struck the water a few hundred yards ahead of the Rover. The engines of the Rover were stopped at once, and there followed another shot, which dropped into the sea about fifty feet from the side of the American ship in direct line with her midships.

The Lucy B. was by this time within hailing distance, and an officer in uniform ordered the Rover to come to anchor. She was then boarded by the officer, and six of her crew followed. The officer turned out to be Gen. J. P. Reyes, of the Nicaraguan government, and he demanded to see the Rover's papers, which were given to him. He then searched the vessel, and, apparently finding everything to his satisfaction, gave Capt. Reed a permit to load fruit at coast ports.

Capt. Reed protested earnestly to Reyes against the firing upon the Rover when she carried the American flag at her mast-head, and was told by the general that he ought to consider himself lucky that he did not sink the Rover, and that Capt. Reed could protest as much as he liked, it made no difference to him, as the American consul, Alger, was at the head of the revolution at Puerto Cortes.

The Rover then proceeded on her way.

PRIOR ACTS THE COWARD

Makes a Mean, Contemptible Attack
Upon Dr. Watt Upon Floor
of the House.

He Has Not the Manliness to Name
His Informant When Asked
to Do So.

A Red-Hot Debate Over Quarantine
Matters—McInnes Roasts
the Colonel.

Ottawa, May 13.—Col. Prior stated in the house this afternoon that Dr. Watt locked up a Chinaman suffering from smallpox in quarantine and did not go near him. There were other cases that Dr. Watt would not look after. He says that Dr. Watt is afraid to do so.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said there was no evidence, as Col. Prior had stated, that the department had to pay for a coffin for a Chinaman.

Sir Charles Tupper defended Dr. Duane and attacked Dr. Watt.

Mr. McInnes defended Dr. Watt and made it lively for Col. Prior. He challenged Prior to give the name of his informant. Prior refused.

Sir Richard Cartwright said Prior should be compelled to do so.

Finally Prior said he would give the name of his informant privately.

The following staff of officers has been appointed by order in council for the force to represent the Canadian militia in England on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee: Officer commanding, Col. the Hon. Matthew Aylmer, adjutant-general, cavalry, Major T. D. B. Evans, Royal Canadian Dragoons; artillery, Major J. S. Henderson, 4th Field Battery, Hamilton; infantry and rifles, Lieut.-Col. James Macdonald, 10th Grenadiers, Toronto; adjutant, Captain J. C. McDougall, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, Toronto; paymaster, Lieut.-Col. James Munro, 22nd Oxford Rifles; quartermaster, Capt. C. N. Neilsen, 88th Battalion Dufferin Rifles; medical officer, Surgeon-Major C. W. Wilson, 3rd Field Battery, Montreal. The following officers have been invited to join the contingent: Major J. L. Blagden, 15th Batt., Belleville; Lieut.-Col. Thompson, 68th Batt., Halifax; Capt. Charles D. Macdonald, 3rd Batt., Halifax; Major Hibbard, 3rd Regiment, C.A.; Capt. Beckwith, 68th Batt., Toronto.

On the subject of the National Guard, President Boyce says: "The constitution should be so amended as to declare all members of the guard ineligible to membership, and withhold our patronage from all companies, individuals or organizations when any member of the National Guard is employed or admitted to membership."

He further said: "Corporations are constantly reducing the wages of their employees, fastening upon them a bondage from which there is no escape. If the latter object, they are easily suppressed by the courts of the country—these august tribunals that stand ever ready to execute the will of their corporate masters, before whom labor has no rights that capital is bound to respect, or be shot down by those \$13-a-month murderers that compose the National Guard."

Eugene V. Debs was present during the proceedings of the convention.

Representative Castle, of California, to-day introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of belligerent rights of Cubans. It declared it to be the policy of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of all oppressed people struggling for liberty.

Washington, May 13.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of a report of the sub-committee appointed yesterday to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman.

The report was prepared by Davis and Fowler, Republican members; Morgan, Democratic member, declining to participate. The report consisted of a concise statement of the official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week.

This report confirms the newspapers as to the situation in the island. It goes even further in depicting the deplorable situation than most of the newspaper stories.

Stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens. It is positively stated that hundreds are in a starving condition. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. Americans scattered in all parts of the island are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship.

BOYCE WANTS WAR.
Hopes to Soon Hear the "Inspiring Tread of 25,000 Armed Men."

Salt Lake, May 10.—The fifth annual convention of the Western Confederation of Miners was called to order to-day by President Edward Boyce, of Wardner, Idaho, with about 75 delegates present, representing Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

J. T. Hammond, secretary of state, made an address of welcome. State Senator Barbony then spoke for the American Federation of labor.

After an address by President Boyce the committees were appointed and the delegates went into executive session. The convention will be in session several days.

The address of the president was somewhat sensational. He announced that the best thing the members of the federation can do is to arm, and he urged that all members see that ways and means are provided so that every member can be furnished with the latest rifles that can be obtained from the factory at a nominal price. He added: "I entreat you to take action on this important question so that in two years we can hear the inspiring music of the martial tread of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor."

President Boyce says: "The constitution should be so amended as to declare all members of the guard ineligible to membership, and withhold our patronage from all companies, individuals or organizations when any member of the National Guard is employed or admitted to membership."

He further said: "Corporations are constantly reducing the wages of their employees, fastening upon them a bondage from which there is no escape. If the latter object, they are easily suppressed by the courts of the country—these august tribunals that stand ever ready to execute the will of their corporate masters, before whom labor has no rights that capital is bound to respect, or be shot down by those \$13-a-month murderers that compose the National Guard."

Eugene V. Debs was present during the proceedings of the convention.

Representative Castle, of California, to-day introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of belligerent rights of Cubans. It declared it to be the policy of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of all oppressed people struggling for liberty.

Washington, May 13.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of a report of the sub-committee appointed yesterday to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman.

The report was prepared by Davis and Fowler, Republican members; Morgan, Democratic member, declining to participate. The report consisted of a concise statement of the official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week.

This report confirms the newspapers as to the situation in the island. It goes even further in depicting the deplorable situation than most of the newspaper stories.

Stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens. It is positively stated that hundreds are in a starving condition. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. Americans scattered in all parts of the island are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship.

BOYCE WANTS WAR.
Hopes to Soon Hear the "Inspiring Tread of 25,000 Armed Men."

Salt Lake, May 10.—The fifth annual convention of the Western Confederation of Miners was called to order to-day by President Edward Boyce, of Wardner, Idaho, with about 75 delegates present, representing Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

J. T. Hammond, secretary of state, made an address of welcome. State Senator Barbony then spoke for the American Federation of labor.

After an address by President Boyce the committees were appointed and the delegates went into executive session. The convention will be in session several days.

The address of the president was somewhat sensational. He announced that the best thing the members of the federation can do is to arm, and he urged that all members see that ways and means are provided so that every member can be furnished with the latest rifles that can be obtained from the factory at a nominal price. He added: "I entreat you to take action on this important question so that in two years we can hear the inspiring music of the martial tread of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor."

President Boyce says: "The constitution should be so amended as to declare all members of the guard ineligible to membership, and withhold our patronage from all companies, individuals or organizations when any member of the National Guard is employed or admitted to membership."

He further said: "Corporations are constantly reducing the wages of their employees, fastening upon them a bondage from which there is no escape. If the latter object, they are easily suppressed by the courts of the country—these august tribunals that stand ever ready to execute the will of their corporate masters, before whom labor has no rights that capital is bound to respect, or be shot down by those \$13-a-month murderers that compose the National Guard."

Eugene V. Debs was present during the proceedings of the convention.

Representative Castle, of California, to-day introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of belligerent rights of Cubans. It declared it to be the policy of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of all oppressed people struggling for liberty.

Washington, May 13.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of a report of the sub-committee appointed yesterday to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman.

The report was prepared by Davis and Fowler, Republican members; Morgan, Democratic member, declining to participate. The report consisted of a concise statement of the official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week.

This report confirms the newspapers as to the situation in the island. It goes even further in depicting the deplorable situation than most of the newspaper stories.

Stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens. It is positively stated that hundreds are in a starving condition. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. Americans scattered in all parts of the island are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship.

BOYCE WANTS WAR.
Hopes to Soon Hear the "Inspiring Tread of 25,000 Armed Men."

Salt Lake, May 10.—The fifth annual convention of the Western Confederation of Miners was called to order to-day by President Edward Boyce, of Wardner, Idaho, with about 75 delegates present, representing Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

J. T. Hammond, secretary of state, made an address of welcome. State Senator Barbony then spoke for the American Federation of labor.

After an address by President Boyce the committees were appointed and the delegates went into executive session. The convention will be in session several days.

The address of the president was somewhat sensational. He announced that the best thing the members of the federation can do is to arm, and he urged that all members see that ways and means are provided so that every member can be furnished with the latest rifles that can be obtained from the factory at a nominal price. He added: "I entreat you to take action on this important question so that in two years we can hear the inspiring music of the martial tread of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor."

President Boyce says: "The constitution should be so amended as to declare all members of the guard ineligible to membership, and withhold our patronage from all companies, individuals or organizations when any member of the National Guard is employed or admitted to membership."

He further said: "Corporations are constantly reducing the wages of their employees, fastening upon them a bondage from which there is no escape. If the latter object, they are easily suppressed by the courts of the country—these august tribunals that stand ever ready to execute the will of their corporate masters, before whom labor has no rights that capital is bound to respect, or be shot down by those \$13-a-month murderers that compose the National Guard."

Eugene V. Debs was present during the proceedings of the convention.

Representative Castle, of California, to-day introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of belligerent rights of Cubans. It declared it to be the policy of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of all oppressed people struggling for liberty.

Washington, May 13.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of a report of the sub-committee appointed yesterday to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman.

The report was prepared by Davis and Fowler, Republican members; Morgan, Democratic member, declining to participate. The report consisted of a concise statement of the official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week.

This report confirms the newspapers as to the situation in the island. It goes even further in depicting the deplorable situation than most of the newspaper stories.

Stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens. It is positively stated that hundreds are in a starving condition. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. Americans scattered in all parts of the island are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship.

BOYCE WANTS WAR.
Hopes to Soon Hear the "Inspiring Tread of 25,000 Armed Men."

Salt Lake, May 10.—The fifth annual convention of the Western Confederation of Miners was called to order to-day by President Edward Boyce, of Wardner, Idaho, with about 75 delegates present, representing Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

J. T. Hammond, secretary of state, made an address of welcome. State Senator Barbony then spoke for the American Federation of labor.

After an address by President Boyce the committees were appointed and the delegates went into executive session. The convention will be in session several days.

The address of the president was somewhat sensational. He announced that the best thing the members of the federation can do is to arm, and he urged that all members see that ways and means are provided so that every member can be furnished with the latest rifles that can be obtained from the factory at a nominal price. He added: "I entreat you to take action on this important question so that in two years we can hear the inspiring music of the martial tread of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor."

President Boyce says: "The constitution should be so amended as to declare all members of the guard ineligible to membership, and withhold our patronage from all companies, individuals or organizations when any member of the National Guard is employed or admitted to membership."

He further said: "Corporations are constantly reducing the wages of their employees, fastening upon them a bondage from which there is no escape. If the latter object, they are easily suppressed by the courts of the country—these august tribunals that stand ever ready to execute the will of their corporate masters, before whom labor has no rights that capital is bound to respect, or be shot down by those \$13-a-month murderers that compose the National Guard."

Eugene V. Debs was present during the proceedings of the convention.

Representative Castle, of California, to-day introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of belligerent rights of Cubans. It declared it to be the policy of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of all oppressed people struggling for liberty.

Washington, May 13.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of a report of the sub-committee appointed yesterday to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman.

The report was prepared by Davis and Fowler, Republican members; Morgan, Democratic member, declining to participate. The report consisted of a concise statement of the official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week.

This report confirms the newspapers as to the situation in the island. It goes even further in depicting the deplorable situation than most of the newspaper stories.

Stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens. It is positively stated that hundreds are in a starving condition. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. Americans scattered in all parts of the island are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship.

BOYCE WANTS WAR.
Hopes to Soon Hear the "Inspiring Tread of 25,000 Armed Men."

Salt Lake, May 10.—The fifth annual convention of the Western Confederation of Miners was called to order to-day by President Edward Boyce, of Wardner, Idaho, with about 75 delegates present, representing Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

J. T. Hammond, secretary of state, made an address of welcome. State Senator Barbony then spoke for the American Federation of labor.

After an address by President Boyce the committees were appointed and the delegates went into executive session. The convention will be in session several days.

The address of the president was somewhat sensational. He announced that the best thing the members of the federation can do is to arm, and he urged that all members see that ways and means are provided so that every member can be furnished with the latest rifles that can be obtained from the factory at a nominal price. He added: "I entreat you to take action on this important question so that in two years we can hear the inspiring music of the martial tread of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor."

President Boyce says: "The constitution should be so amended as to declare all members of the guard ineligible to membership, and withhold our patronage from all companies, individuals or organizations when any member of the National Guard is employed or admitted to membership."

He further said: "Corporations are constantly reducing the wages of their employees, fastening upon them a bondage from which there is no escape. If the latter object, they are easily suppressed by the courts of the country—these august tribunals that stand ever ready to execute the will of their corporate masters, before whom labor has no rights that capital is bound to respect, or be shot down by those \$13-a-month murderers that compose the National Guard."

Eugene V. Debs was present during the proceedings of the convention.

Representative Castle, of California, to-day introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of belligerent rights of Cubans. It declared it to be the policy of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of all oppressed people struggling for liberty.

Washington, May 13.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of a report of the sub-committee appointed yesterday to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman.

The report was prepared by Davis and Fowler, Republican members; Morgan, Democratic member, declining to participate. The report consisted of a concise statement of the official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week.

This report confirms the newspapers as to the situation in the island. It goes even further in depicting the deplorable situation than most of the newspaper stories.

Stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens. It is positively stated that hundreds are in a starving condition. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. Americans scattered in all parts of the island are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship.

BOYCE WANTS WAR.
Hopes to Soon Hear the "Inspiring Tread of 25,000 Armed Men."

Salt Lake, May 10.—The fifth annual convention of the Western Confederation of Miners was called to order to-day by President Edward Boyce, of Wardner, Idaho, with about 75 delegates present, representing Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

J. T. Hammond, secretary of state, made an address of welcome. State Senator Barbony then spoke for the American Federation of labor.

After an address by President Boyce the committees were appointed and the delegates went into executive session. The convention will be in session several days.

The address of the president was somewhat sensational. He announced that the best thing the members of the federation can do is to arm, and he urged that all members see that ways and means are provided so that every member can be furnished with the latest rifles that can be obtained from the factory at a nominal price. He added: "I entreat you to take action on this important question so that in two years we can hear the inspiring music of the martial tread of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor."

President Boyce says: "The constitution should be so amended as to declare all members of the guard ineligible to membership, and withhold our patronage from all companies, individuals or organizations when any member of the National Guard is employed or admitted to membership."

He further said: "Corporations are constantly reducing the wages of their employees, fastening upon them a bondage from which there is no escape. If the latter object, they are easily suppressed by the courts of the country—these august tribunals that stand ever ready to execute the will of their corporate masters, before whom labor has no rights that capital is bound to respect, or be shot down by those \$13-a-month murderers that compose the National Guard."

Eugene V. Debs was present during the proceedings of the convention.

Representative Castle, of California, to-day introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of belligerent rights of Cubans. It declared it to be the policy of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of all oppressed people struggling for liberty.

Washington, May 13.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of a report of the sub-committee appointed yesterday to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman.

The report was prepared by Davis and Fowler, Republican members; Morgan, Democratic member, declining to participate. The report consisted of a concise statement of the official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week.

This report confirms the newspapers as to the situation in the island. It goes even further in depicting the deplorable situation than most of the newspaper stories.

Stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens. It is positively stated that hundreds are in a starving condition. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. Americans scattered in all parts of the island are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship.

BOYCE WANTS WAR.
Hopes to Soon Hear the "Inspiring Tread of 25,000 Armed Men."

Salt Lake, May 10.—The fifth annual convention of the Western Confederation of Miners was called to order to-day by President Edward Boyce, of Wardner, Idaho, with about 75 delegates present, representing Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

J. T. Hammond, secretary of state, made an address of welcome. State Senator Barbony then spoke for the American Federation of labor.

After an address by President Boyce the committees were appointed and the delegates went into executive session. The convention will be in session several days.

The address of the president was somewhat sensational. He announced that the best thing the members of the federation can do is to arm, and he urged that all members see that ways and means are provided so that every member can be furnished with the latest rifles that can be obtained from the factory at a nominal price. He added: "I entreat you to take action on this important question so that in two years we can hear the inspiring music of the martial tread of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor."

President Boyce says: "The constitution should be so amended as to declare all members of the guard ineligible to membership, and withhold our patronage from all companies, individuals or organizations when any member of the National Guard is employed or admitted to membership."

He further said: "Corporations are constantly reducing the wages of their employees, fastening upon them a bondage from which there is no escape. If the latter object, they are easily suppressed by the courts of the country—these august tribunals that stand ever ready to execute the will of their corporate masters, before whom labor has no rights that capital is bound to respect, or be shot down by those \$13-a-month murderers that compose the National Guard."

Eugene V. Debs was present during the proceedings of the convention.

Representative Castle, of California, to-day introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of belligerent rights of Cubans. It declared it to be the policy of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of all oppressed people struggling for liberty.

Washington, May 13.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of a report of the sub-committee appointed yesterday to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman.

The report was prepared by Davis and Fowler, Republican members; Morgan, Democratic member, declining to participate. The report consisted of a concise statement of the official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week.

This report confirms the newspapers as to the situation in the island. It goes even further in depicting the deplorable situation than most of the newspaper stories.

Stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens. It is positively stated that hundreds are in a starving condition. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. Americans scattered in all parts of the island are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship.

BOYCE WANTS WAR.
Hopes to Soon Hear the "Inspiring Tread of 25,000 Armed Men."

Salt Lake, May 10.—The fifth annual convention of the Western Confederation of Miners was called to order to-day by President Edward Boyce, of Wardner, Idaho, with about 75 delegates present, representing Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

J. T. Hammond, secretary of state, made an address of welcome. State Senator Barbony then spoke for the American Federation of labor.

After an address by President Boyce the committees were appointed and the delegates went into executive session. The convention will be in session several days.

OSCAR'S JAIL LIFE

Wilde, the Famous Author, Now Busy Scrubbing Floors at Reading.

Two Years Walking the Treadmill, Picking Oakum or Handling a Mop.

London, May 9.—Oscar Wilde will be liberated from the Reading Prison a week from next Wednesday, his two years' sentence expiring on that date. The crime for which he was convicted is among a very few cases for which there is no provision for good behavior. In the ordinary routine Wilde will be turned out of the prison gate at Reading and given railroad fare to London. No other course can be followed, except by direct order of the home secretary, and up to the present time no such order has been issued.

Since Wilde's incarceration nothing has been known as to his life in prison or its effects upon his health, except when he was brought before the registrar in bankruptcy for public examination two or three months after beginning his term in prison. At that time the effect of the imprisonment was unmistakable. He was very much reduced in weight, his heavy cheeks were pallid and shrunken, and he wore patches of shaggy, black beard. He stooped noticeably, and there was the appearance as if his chest were contracted. His face bore a scared, hunted expression, as if he obeyed every motion of the jailer, had him in charge was not only regained his lost weight, but is actually fourteen pounds heavier than when he entered the prison. His complexion is clear and healthy, and the prison physician says that the distinguished convict is in perfect physical condition. His personal appearance has undergone many changes, but curiously enough, in view of all the indignities to which he was subjected, his hair was allowed to grow and now hangs in heavy, luxuriant tresses upon his shoulders. His face has, however, been kept smoothly shaven.

It is day obtained the details of Wilde's life in prison, which are now for the first time given to the public. After his sentence Wilde was first taken to the Wandsworth prison, where he was confined six months and endured the most terrible part of his punishment. The main object of English prison treatment during the first few months is to reduce the convict to complete subjection, mentally and physically. The first four months, therefore, of Wilde's imprisonment were devoted to constant exercise upon the treadmill, during which time he was restricted to three meals a day. A bowl of thin gruel with two ounces of bread was served in his cell at 8 o'clock each morning after he had scrubbed out his apartment and done two hours of the "endless staircase." After breakfast he returned to the treadmill until noon, when a dinner of bread and beans, varied once a week by the addition of suet pudding, was served at 1 o'clock. A short turn on the treadmill then began, and was followed by a parade in the lockstep about the exercise grounds until 6 o'clock, when supper, invariably the same as breakfast, was eaten in his cell. This consumed, Wilde was ordered to make up his bed, strip himself, hand out his clothes to the turnkey and then retire for the night.

The bed was a bare plank with one coarse blanket, and in the winter a species of padded horse cloth to throw over the blanket. In Wilde's case a special warden was detailed to keep him under continual observation. The warden awakened him at 6 o'clock each morning, threw him in his bundle of clothes and ordered him to dress and proceed to the treadmill.

On leaving Wandsworth eighteen months ago Wilde bade farewell to the treadmill. He was taken to the Reading prison, where he is still confined and where he has been and is known as 1221, which designation he wears on the arm. Here his work was first scrubbing corridors and polishing brass knobs and steel railings, after which he was set at a stinging coat making, which is the principal industry of the Reading prison.

He has been shown no special favors, but the fact that no single complaint has as yet been recorded against him accounts for his being favored recently with the light work of repairing and keeping in order the bindings and covers of Bibles, prayer books and hymn books with which each convict is supplied. This special duty has not, however, freed him altogether from the ordinary routine, and when there were no books to repair he has been engaged at oakum-picking and sack-stitching.

For many months he was almost invariably the first man to report the completion of his allotted tasks. Wilde's keepers report that he has maintained more than ordinary cheerfulness and has made no complaint in regard to his treatment either to the visiting justices, Her Majesty's Inspector of prisons, the governor of the prison or warden themselves. He was, however, much depressed for a week some six months ago, when he inquired what commutation of time would be made for good behavior and was informed that in his case the full term must be served. He has not spent a single day in the hospital and has not once required medical treatment. Recently he has been allowed two hours extra exercise three days each week in order to check his tendency to put on flesh.

The keepers report that Wilde, who has been compelled to attend religious services daily for the last eighteen months, has been the most attentive listener to the Rev. M. T. Friend, the prison chaplain. The clergyman is not certain whether he has made a convert of Wilde or whether his discourse was listened to out of mere politeness and a medium of relieving some of the tedium of prison routine.

As the strength of a building depends upon the solidity of its foundation, so health depends upon the condition of the blood. To expel impurities and cause the vital fluid to become vigorous and life-giving, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most powerful and effective medicine in use.

A fine stock of lace curtains at Weller Bros.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

BIG FIRE IN 'FRISCO.

A Dozen Buildings Burned—Firemen Have a Hard Fight.

San Francisco, May 13.—Early yesterday morning fire broke out in the tannery of A. B. Patrick & Co., which occupies a strip of land on Sixth avenue south, between Q and R streets, and two hours later there was little left but ruins. The loss to plant and stock is estimated from \$400,000 to \$425,000. The buildings destroyed numbered 10, four of which were two and a half story frame structures, 45x200 feet, and one a five story building. The remainder were one story sheds.

The fire had almost full sway after it had started, from the fact that the firemen could not get to the rear, the strip of land on which the tannery is situated being bounded on three sides by tide water.

Almost simultaneously five tenement houses on Telegraph Hill were burned. The families occupying them barely escaped with their lives as rapidly as the flames spread in the ramshackle wooden houses. Loss, \$7,500.

Another large destroyed four cottages on Wisconsin street in South San Francisco last night. Loss, \$5,000.

An explosion of gas in the grocery store of D. Bordoni, 1020 Bryant street, last night, wrecked the building, injured a number of people, including the proprietor, and did damage to the extent of over \$5,000.

CANADA TO THE FORE

Allusion to Her Progress at Royal Colonial Dinner.

London, May 11.—In recognition of the presence of a large number of Canadians already in London, and in anticipation of the jubilee festivities next month, the Royal Colonial Club gave a jubilee dinner this evening at the Holborne restaurant.

The Marquis of Lorne was in the chair, and covers were laid for 350 guests. The company included Sir Donald Smith, the high commissioner, several colonial agents, General Middleton, several prominent members of the House of Commons and others especially interested in colonial affairs.

An interesting feature of the banquet was the presentation of Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, commander of the Canadian Artillery Association, of a shield to Capt. Storey, of the National Artillery Association, as a token of appreciation of the kind treatment extended to the Canadian rifle teams while here.

The Marquis of Lorne in proposing "The Colonial Empire," dwelt upon the marvelous progress of Canada and other British territories, and expressed the hope that the Canadian fact would be regarded as an invitation to the Empire to insure itself in its own insurance books.

The speaker spoke in terms of high praise of Sir Donald Smith's work in the Dominion.

Sir Donald Smith, in responding, spoke of Canada's loyalty to the Empire.

A NARROW ESCAPE

An Attempt Made to Scuttle the American Ship Indiana.

San Francisco, May 12.—By the steamer Doric news has been received here that the American ship Indiana, after leaving New York, was reported to have sprung a leak and damaged much of her cargo of sugar, which she took on after discharging her hold full of general merchandise. By steamer Australia to-day it is learned that the leak in the Indiana's hull was caused by an auger hole bored by some miscreant, with evident purpose of scuttling the ship. Three of the crew were suspected of having done the job, as they deserted after the discovery was made. One was captured, but his fellows are at large. The Indiana had 1,800 tons of sugar in her hold when it was discovered that she was leaking. The water gained rapidly, although all of the ship's pumps were kept working day and night. It became necessary to secure a steam pump from the shore, at a cost of \$500 per day, and even then the hold could not be pumped dry. On search being made a cleat-cut auger hole thrust from the bottom of the ship, about sixteen feet from the stem and three feet from the keel was found. An inch and a half bit had been used, making a clean hole through the planking, but only the worm penetrating the copper bottom. A piece of planking had been torn up, and a hole bored between the ribs, where their thickness was only about four inches. With considerable difficulty Capt. Colly succeeded in plugging the hole securely.

General Lee states that the insurgents are decreasing in numbers, but that, according to the most trustworthy information at hand, there are more of them now than when he went to the island. He explains the apparent want of organization by the statement that it is against the Cuban policy to conduct the war after the accepted modern idea on this point.

General Lee also dwells upon the condition of affairs in the island. The document is of a private nature, but while it could not be presented to the senate, it is believed that it would be accessible to the committee.

GRAND LODGE K. OF P.

Annual Meeting Opened in New Westminster on Tuesday.

New Westminster, May 11.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge K. of P. of B. C., opened here this afternoon with about 40 delegates from all parts of the province, in attendance, while a large number more are expected tomorrow. The session is expected to last two or three days. This afternoon was chiefly taken up with the examination of credentials, presentation of reports, etc. An evening session was held at 7 o'clock, and to-morrow morning the officers for the ensuing term will be elected.

The Grand Lodge is very fortunate in having Supreme Chancellor P. T. Colgrave, of Hastings, Mich., in attendance at their meeting, he having arrived here last night. To-morrow afternoon the Supreme Chancellor will visit the Grand Lodge and in the evening he will be entertained by the subordinate lodges. On Thursday he will visit the Vancouver lodge, and on the third rank will be accomplished.

A MILE FROM LAND.

An old tourist, recalling Captain Judkins, of the sidewheel steamer, now that worthy skipper used to be trundled about in a rolling chair when his gait was bad. And he also recalls the delight with which the irreverent young men heard the anxious spinster ask the seivling autocrat (three days out) how far they were from land. "About a mile, ma'am," snapped Judkins. "Indeed? How interesting! In what direction?" "In that direction, ma'am!" shouted the captain, pointing downward as he turned his back toward her.

If ask headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

Windsor Salt

MR. DINGLEY TALKS

Probable Additional Revenue That Will Be Yielded by Senate's Tariff Bill.

The Measure as Reported to the Senate—The 700 Amendments Made.

Washington, May 11.—The first statement which chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, whose name is born by the new tariff bill, has consented to make regarding the bill since it was amended by the senate finance committee, was made by him to-day to the Associated Press. Mr. Dingley was requested to give some statement as to the probable additional revenue that would be yielded by the first year by the tariff bill, as well as by the house bill, and he spoke as follows:

"It must be born in mind that there is no senate bill as yet. What is improperly spoken of as the senate bill is the house bill reported to the senate by the finance committee with certain amendments recommended. What the senate will be when that body shall have made it, no one can as yet say.

"While the amendments of the house committee (about 700 appear to be multitudinous, yet about 200 of them are mainly verbal, such as substituting 'for' for 'to' leaving about 500, which changes rates. This is about the number of amendments to the McKinley bill adopted by the senate of 1890, and of these 500 a large proportion involve nothing of consequence. There are, however, many amendments which are important, not only on revenue but other grounds. I do not propose now to speak of these proposed amendments except as they affect revenue.

"The effect of these amendments as a whole, outside of the amendment imposing a duty on tea for two years and a half, and the amendment increasing the internal revenue on beer 44 cents per barrel for the same period, and the increase proposed on tobacco and cigarettes, will produce less revenue than would be raised by the house bill.

"Some criticism has been made on the basis of the revenue that would be produced by the tariff bill, as it passed the house. These criticisms overlook the fact that the ways and means committee estimates of the revenue that might be expected the first year were based on the assumption that the bill should become a law on or before May 1. The committee in its report expressly said that while there could be no question that the bill would in any event yield sufficient revenue to carry on the government and leave a surplus the second year of its enactment, which nobody even now contradicts, and probably sufficient for the first year if it should be promptly put in force, yet if beyond May 1, anticipatory importations there should be a delay in its enactment, would inevitably cause serious loss in the prospective revenue for the first year."

GENERAL LEE'S REPORT.

He Says Cubans Will Not Fight Fairly—Insurgents Decreasing.

Washington, D.C., May 12.—During the debate in the senate on the Morgan Cuban resolution yesterday a strong plea was made for its reference to the committee on foreign relations, on the ground that the state department is in possession of official information on the Cuban question which, it is considered, should be consulted before action is taken by the senate.

This information consists in the report of a report by Consul General Lee, dated the latter part of April, in which he deals with the general situation and presents all the facts at his command, without making any recommendations as to the policy to be pursued by this government.

General Lee states that the insurgents are decreasing in numbers, but that, according to the most trustworthy information at hand, there are more of them now than when he went to the island. He explains the apparent want of organization by the statement that it is against the Cuban policy to conduct the war after the accepted modern idea on this point.

General Lee also dwells upon the condition of affairs in the island. The document is of a private nature, but while it could not be presented to the senate, it is believed that it would be accessible to the committee.

ITALIANS ABROAD.

There are now more than two million of Italians in foreign lands, the Argentine Republic a little under half a million, and France and the United States had each about three hundred thousand. The province of Venice contributes the greatest number of permanent emigrants; is considerably greater than those who only temporarily leave their homes. The present annual emigration is very nearly equal to the excess of birth over deaths.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and made vigorous after years of suffering nervous weakness, lost vigor, unnatural discharges, and loss of development.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to share the benefits of my recovery with my fellow sufferers. I have been cured through my free doctor. Mr. Mullford: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After following your advice which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness."

"Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, in the path of a cured friend."

"Judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter of so valuable advice, absolutely free."

"It is the first advertisement I have answered that did not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered."

"I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press."

Conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with money, MR. WM. T. MULLFORD, Agents' Supplies, P. O. BOX 20-ST. HENRI, QUE.

REMOVAL.

WING ON.

Importer and Dealer, Commission and Importing Agent, has removed office to No. 24 Cormorant st., 2 doors above old store.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS.

Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Offered agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Mann & Co. having special facilities in the line.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Illustrated, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year in advance. Single copies 10 cents. Sent by mail. Address: MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

REMOVAL.

WING ON.

Importer and Dealer, Commission and Importing Agent, has removed office to No. 24 Cormorant st., 2 doors above old store.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS.

Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Offered agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Mann & Co. having special facilities in the line.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Illustrated, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year in advance. Single copies 10 cents. Sent by mail. Address: MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

REMOVAL.

WING ON.

Importer and Dealer, Commission and Importing Agent, has removed office to No. 24 Cormorant st., 2 doors above old store.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS.

Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Offered agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Mann & Co. having special facilities in the line.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Illustrated, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year in advance. Single copies 10 cents. Sent by mail. Address: MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

REMOVAL.

WING ON.

Importer and Dealer, Commission and Importing Agent, has removed office to No. 24 Cormorant st., 2 doors above old store.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS.

Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Offered agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Mann & Co. having special facilities in the line.

All Women Should Read

This Interesting Letter—"I was Nervous and Weak."

Life Changed from Misery to Joy by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The terrible trials of the "gentler sex" are beyond description. How Hood's Sarsaparilla is adapted for them and how it restores health and helps over the hard places, is well illustrated by Mrs. Place's letter.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—In early life I suffered much from stomach troubles and spent a great deal of money in doctoring. I received temporary relief only to have a return of sickness, and for the past five years life has been made miserable by constant illness. During this period there have been six months that I was not off my bed, and for one year I suffered most severely. I was

Nervous and Weak

and life seemed a burden. It happened that my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I commenced to take it in small doses. In a short time it was evident that it was helping me. In two weeks I felt that I was being greatly benefited. About this time our youngest son, then 15 years of age, was taken down with typhoid fever. He passed on to his reward, and soon others of the family were taken ill, until I was the only one left to care for them. I continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and to the surprise of myself and all the neighbors, I not only kept up and took care of the sick, but my

Health Continued to Improve.

For nearly three months this sleep of typhoid fever held the family down. All this time, as by a miracle, my health kept up and I grew strong. At present I am feeling well and know that the benefit derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla is permanent. Other members of the household have since taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills with good effect." Mrs. REBECCA PLACE, N. Sixth St., Goshen, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier! Insist upon Hood's; take no substitute.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Legislature Proponed—Gov. Murray Reserves Two Bills.

St. John's, Nfld., May 12.—The legislature was prorogued to-day. Governor Murray has reserved two bills for the sanction of the Imperial cabinet, one permitting the use of cod traps on the fishing shore, where the French have treaty rights, and the other modifying the corrupt practices act. The object of the latter is to prevent a repetition of what took place four years ago when the government jeopardized their seats by expending public moneys in connection with the candidature favorable to themselves. The general election will take place in November.

An American fishing vessel, the Senator, tried to evade the light dues at Placentia yesterday. She was chased by the colonial cruiser Florida, and forced to resign. Her commander, Capt. Goodwin, was fined \$50.

BRYAN COMING WEST.

Will Visit Several Coast Cities Early in July.

San Francisco, May 12.—Chairman Alford of the democratic state central committee, has been arranging the details of William Bryan's visit, and preparing for a great occasion on the night of July 7, when the distinguished visitor will be given an oration and will address a mass meeting. A week ago chairman Alford secured Mr. Bryan's promise to come to San Francisco immediately after the banquet to be given at Los Angeles in July. A large committee of leading democrats will go to Los Angeles by special train and escort the orator to this city, arriving on the morning of July 7. On the evening of the 8th Mr. Bryan will leave for Oregon. Yesterday W. Y. Foote wired Mr. Bryan begging him to return to California, but needed word that it would be impossible now to alter the distinguished visitor's programme.

ITALIANS ABROAD.

There are now more than two million of Italians in foreign lands, the Argentine Republic a little under half a million, and France and the United States had each about three hundred thousand. The province of Venice contributes the greatest number of permanent emigrants; is considerably greater than those who only temporarily leave their homes. The present annual emigration is very nearly equal to the excess of birth over deaths.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and made vigorous after years of suffering nervous weakness, lost vigor, unnatural discharges, and loss of development.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to share the benefits of my recovery with my fellow sufferers. I have been cured through my free doctor. Mr. Mullford: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After following your advice which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness."

"Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, in the path of a cured friend."

"Judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter of so valuable advice, absolutely free."

"It is the first advertisement I have answered that did not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered."

"I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press."

Conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with money, MR. WM. T. MULLFORD, Agents' Supplies, P. O. BOX 20-ST. HENRI, QUE.

REMOVAL.

WING ON.

Importer and Dealer, Commission and Importing Agent, has removed office to No. 24 Cormorant st., 2 doors above old store.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS.

Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Offered agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Mann & Co. having special facilities in the line.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Illustrated, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year in advance. Single copies 10 cents. Sent by mail. Address: MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

REMOVAL.

WING ON.

Importer and Dealer, Commission and Importing Agent, has removed office to No. 24 Cormorant st., 2 doors above old store.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS.

Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Offered agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Mann & Co. having special facilities in the line.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Illustrated, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year in advance. Single copies 10 cents. Sent by mail. Address: MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

REMOVAL.

WING ON.

Importer and Dealer, Commission and Importing Agent, has removed office to No. 24 Cormorant st., 2 doors above old store.

SCOTLAND'S FAST TRAIN.

It is now claimed that the Caledonian early morning train from Carlisle to Aberdeen is the fastest train in the world. An expert in speed who made the trip says that for twenty miles the average was 72.8 miles an hour, and for two miles 81.6. The whole performance is described as the ordinary work now on the Caledonian, and far in excess of English times. The engine was the Dunalastair, which, in addition to large cylinders, has the largest boiler of any locomotive in Great Britain. In ten years the Caledonian has reduced the time from Carlisle to Aberdeen from 7 hours 22 minutes to 4 hours and 51 minutes.

"It is the Best on Earth."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Br. Ship "British Yeoman."

Capt. E. W. Nickels.

(FROM LIVERPOOL.)

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel, without their written order.

R. P. RITHEE & CO., Ltd., Agents.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

BRITISH SHIP

"BRITISH YEOMAN."

Capt. E. W. Nickels.

(FROM LIVERPOOL.)

This vessel will discharge cargo at our Outer Wharf on Monday, May 10th, and following days. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive orders for their goods. All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 o'clock each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHEE & CO., Ltd., Agents.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license of the Mirror saloon, now held by me, to W. T. Marshall and W. S. Weddie.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Victoria, B. C., May 5th, 1897.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license of the Grove Saloon, Esquimalt road, now held by me, to James S. Rollin.

ELIZABETH PAYNE.

Victoria, B. C., May 7th, 1897.

HUNDREDS KILLED

Terrible Work of Earthquakes in the Islands of Guadaloupe and Montserrat.

Fifty People Crushed to Death by the Walls of a Church Falling Upon Them.

New York, May 12.—The Journal says:

Earthquakes are reported from the islands of Guadaloupe and Montserrat, of the Leeward group in the West Indies. The cable a few days ago reported that a number of persons had been killed at Guadaloupe. Details were supplied by the Quebec liner Madiana, which arrived here yesterday from the island ports. When the steamer reached Antigua, forty miles from Guadaloupe on May 1, every one in port was discussing the shocks. The heaviest had occurred two days before when fifty colored people had been killed by being buried in the ruins of their homes. In a brick church a congregation of 200 people were caught by the collapse of the walls and 50 crushed to death. Those in the streets saw the houses away back and forth and the walls of brick structures crack. The report also said that 25 or 30 people had lost their lives at Pointe-a-Pietre.

Twelve brick houses in Guadaloupe had been demolished and scores of others cracked and seamed by the shocks. From Antigua the Madiana steamed to Montserrat, arriving there on May 2. There, too, a state of terror existed. On April 30 that island was rocked like a boat at sea. Six houses were destroyed, but no lives lost.

AT THE VICTORIA

The Columbia Opera Company Present

"Olivette"

A large audience attended the Victoria Theatre yesterday evening, when "Olivette" was presented by the Columbia Opera company. This opera, which, although light, seems to be a favorite, was well costumed and most effectively staged. Miss Balch, as Olivette, sustained the good impression which she has already made in the previous operas. Her rendering of the solo in the first act was very good. As the countess of Roussillon, Miss Nell sang and acted very well. Harry Davies made a good Valentine. Coquillet, Mr. Jack Henderson was funnier than ever, his ever-ready flow of witticisms kept the audience in an almost continuous laugh. His solo, "Bob Up Sincerely," was encored several times. Mr. Huntington, who took the part of the duke, also filled the bill admirably, and as Capt. Merrivale, George Kunkle, who took the part of the prince, was in his duet with Valentine in the second act. The principals were well supported and all the characters given with good effect.

The bill for this evening is the "Mikado," when Miss Balch will be seen as Yum Yum, and Miss Nell as Katesha. Jack Henderson will play Ko Ko, and Charles Huntington will play the Mikado. If past operas are any criterion, the company deserve to play to a crowded house.

ANCIENT LITERATURE.

Considering that the whole of ancient literature was confined to manuscript, it is wonderful that so much of it has come down to us. The preservation of some old writings has been almost miraculous. To a single copy preserved in a monastery of Westphalia, for instance, do we owe all we have of Tacitus. This is most remarkable since the emperor of that name had copies of the works of his distinguished ancestor placed in all the imperial libraries and caused ten copies of them to be transcribed yearly. Still, only one copy has been found in modern times.

A page of the second decade of Livy, we are told, was discovered by a man of letters while he was amusing himself in the country. He rushed up to town, but he was too late, for the battlement maker had used up all his parchment the week before. Two manuscripts of Cicero on "Glory" were presented to Petrarch, who lent them to an old preceptor. This latter gentleman, being pressed by want, pawned them, and died without revealing the name of the pawnbroker. Two centuries afterwards they were mentioned in a catalogue of books bequeathed to a convent, but could not be found. It is supposed that Petrus Aleronius, the physician to the institution, appropriated them and, having transcribed some of the thoughts to his own writings, destroyed the originals.

The original Magna Charta of England, preserved in the Cottonian library, has certain mutilations, presumably from a pair of shears. It is said that Sir Richard Cotton, calling one day at his tailor's, discovered that that man was holding in his hand, ready to cut up for a pattern, a copy of the great Magna Charta with all its appendages and seals.

"Not Exactly Right."

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means exactly well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure them. It will purify the blood, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists, 25c.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Able and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

It is not in all countries that taking the oath is so simple a ceremony as in our own. Among the Nagas of Assam two men take hold of a dog by the head and feet, and with a single blow the poor brute is cut in twain, this being a part of the oath-taking ceremony.

Occasionally the animal need not die that truth may be spoken. Sir James McIntosh, once in India, had a cow brought into court that a witness might swear with its tail in his hands. In Siberia, when swearing an oath a bear's head is brought into court, the ostyak making the gesture of eating, and calls the bear to devour him in like manner if he swears from the truth. The neighboring Samoides have the same custom. Many of the Jungle tribes of India have to be sworn on a tiger's skin, as they believe a false witness is sure to be food for the tigers.

Some Hindus think it even better to stand upon a lizard's skin, and invite the scalliness of that reptile to come upon them if they forswear themselves.

Others take the oath over an ant hill, with an imprecation that if they swear falsely they may be reduced to powder. A Galla of Abyssinia sits down to a pit covered with a hide, imploring that she may fall into the pit if he breaks his word.

To balance the biological oaths, some botanical ones may be mentioned. A Bedouin picks up a straw and swears by him who made it grow and made it wither. Max Muller tells us that in most of the villages in India there is a sacred tree, a pipal tree, and the gods are supposed to delight in sitting among its leaves and listening to the music of their rustling. The demon takes one of these leaves in his hand and invokes the god who dwells above him to crush him or leave him alone, as he crushes the leaf in his hand if he speaks anything but the truth.

NEW SHIPS VS. OLD.

A new ship came into the harbor two days ago, the forerunner of a new fleet and a new epoch.

When the old National line about fifteen years ago sailed its 5000-ton steamers into this port, says the New York World, it was a seriously debated question in the newspapers and elsewhere whether their size was not in excess of the limits of prudence and safety. Now the National line is a small, second-rate boat. All the lines have ships of 10,000 tons. The two great Canadian-Campanian and Laidlaw-run to 14,000 tons. The North German Lloyd Company is building two ships still bigger, each having a length of 649 feet, while the White Star people are building one of the enormous length of 704 feet, the biggest ship ever dry docked, not excepting the Great Eastern.

The progress has been equally great in other directions. Fifteen years ago the Alaska and Arizona were "big" boats, with their maximum of fifteen knots an hour. Now the liner that cannot make twenty knots is simply "not in it."

In luxury the improvement has been correspondingly great. The new North German Lloyd ship now in the harbor is the first of the coming fleet, with two great promenade decks above the main deck. She is correctly described as a "line story sky scraper." A little while ago the main deck was the topmost perch for passengers. In a little while the ship that has less than two promenade decks above that will be deemed an antiquated affair.

All these changes mean luxury. But do they mean comfort in a broad bottom, and the broad bottom ship rolls upon very small protection. Every addition to "top-hammer"—that is to say, every additional deck means top-heaviness and an increased tendency to roll uncomfortably.

The increase in speed also has robbed the voyage of much of its delight. The passenger who is now a sea-sick fop, cheated of his share of the sea when at the end of six days he makes port. The passenger who is seasick is just getting well enough to enjoy himself when the voyage comes to an untimely end.

AS PROMPT AS THE LAWYER.

A sea captain and a lawyer lived next door to each other. One very windy night the lawyer was reading a book in his study when a terrific crash up stairs startled him. Upon investigating he found that a chimney had hurled itself through his roof, doing considerable damage. He discovered that it was the sea captain's chimney. Hastening down to his library he pulled out his law books, and hunted up similar cases dealing and scheming how he could get satisfaction from the detestable captain. While thus engaged a note arrived from the captain. It was a note to say that if you don't return these bricks at once I will put the matter in the hands of the law.

Itching, Burning Skin Disease Cured for 25 Cents.

Dr. Agnew's ointment relieves in one day and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blotches and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quickening and acts in the cure of all baby humors; 25 cents.

Take the Great Northern line for all Kootenay points—the direct route. Rossland, 31 hours; Nelson, 32 hours.

DAMASCUS HORSE MARKET.

In Damascus, on certain days, any man wishing to buy or sell a horse, comes to the principal square of the city. If he is a seller, he employs a broker. The broker mounts the horse for sale, and, riding up and down, shouts the horse's many virtues, ending the catalogue with an offer to sell it at some price. This catalogue, falls flat; but if one or more men like the horse's looks, they follow the broker on his ride, and when they hear the price named, set up a howl of mingled execration and astonishment, swearing by all their ancestors, by the beard of the Prophet, and by the memory of their fathers, and even by Allah himself, that it is an outrage to ask so exorbitant a price for such a worthless and ill-looking little horse. To these expostulations the broker shrugs, and tells them they have now the chance of a lifetime, and implores them to name some price for themselves, since they are too poor or too stingy to pay the just value.

Whereas some member of the party makes a sum that may or may not be fair. With a horrified yell, that puts to shame all former efforts, the voice being better translated, the broker calls on the Prophet, the Patriarchs, and any other worthies he can recall, to witness the insult put on him by so meagre an offer. The noble beast he now times the bliss of riding is worth four times as much money. Bystanders, without a penny in their purses join in the dispute, one siding with the broker, another with the would-be purchasers.

The number of bargainers, after a long and exciting argument, dwindles down to one, and the broker, dismounting, goes to look up the horse's owner. This worthy has hitherto taken no part in the transaction, seeing his forces for after-sale. The broker, having found the owner, announces the price agreed on, and tries to join the hands of buyer and seller by way of sealing the bargain. But this is by no means the easiest part of the trade.

The seller evinces surprise, even horror, that so low a sum (which, by the way, is probably more than the owner would have asked for) has been offered. He is at last induced by the broker's prayerful entreaty to accept it, when suddenly the buyer, who has stood passive during the last conversation, declares the broker has lied, and that no such preposterous figure was named. The seller, hearing this, stiffens and returns to his former high price; whereupon the long-suffering broker, seizing a hand of each, shakes epigrams at one and threatens at the other, mingled with hopes that the Prophet may curse his head if he cheats either. The men now and then withdraw their hands to show how little they care whether the trade is struck or not; but at last, through sheer fatigue, let them lie quietly in the broker's grasp. Then the sale is made, and in a quiet, matter-of-fact way the both turn their backs on each other and look for some new horse to sell.

Two Good Things

"77" FOR GRIP AND COLDS

"10" FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents, 50 cents or \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William and John streets, New York.

LUNAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

The scientific world has known for some time that the astronomers of the Paris Observatory were engaged upon the world of photographing the moon's surface and reproducing the pictures on a large scale. The work was undertaken chiefly by MM. Loewy and Palis, assisted by M. Le Moisan, skillful astronomers, and noted for their devotion to this particular branch of the sciences. These gentlemen have been kind enough to place the Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto on the list of recipients of the reproductions and the first set of five reproductions has just been received. The pictures are very large, the focal image being magnified 15 times. It is thus possible to view the lunar surface in most minute detail. The enlargements were made on glass and the copies superbly mounted. It is a noteworthy feature of the work that it was done with a telescope adapted to follow the moon, not only in its apparent motion due to the rotation of the earth, but in its actual motions in the heavens. The observers claim, and justly, that without a telescope mounted in this manner it is impossible to secure correct pictures. The library of the Astronomical Society will be glad to show these photographs to any observer, particularly to those to whom who are interested in the sketches of the moon at the telescope. The society thoroughly appreciated the honor conferred upon it by the Paris Observatory and will take the utmost care of the magnificent gift.

SICK KIDNEYS

LIGHT WORK.

CURED KIDNEYS

HEAVY WORK.

When a man's kidneys are deranged, he's not much good for work of any kind. In fact he does not feel like work. Sick kidneys sap his strength and undermine his health by permitting the poisons to circulate in the system, that it is their duty to carry off.

Here was Mr. James Clark, of 190 York Street, Hamilton, Ont., a sufferer from kidney disease. In consequence he was weak, had a poor appetite, and was only able to do the lightest kind of work. Since he has taken Ryckman's Kootenay Cure the pains have left him, his appetite has improved, and he is now employed as the grist mill of his father, and his work is of a heavy nature.

You see the wonderful change Kootenay can make in a man by setting his kidneys right. The "new ingredient" does the work.

Full information and sworn statements of cures by addressing The Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. "The Chart" sent free to any address.

One bottle lasts over a month.

"Lily Bell," the children's opera, was given at the A.O.U.W. Hall yesterday evening before a large audience. The various characters sang and acted much better on the preceding evening.

KYNOPHOBIA.

A Binde-Siecle Disease Studied by an Eminent Medical Man.

The following somewhat singular letter reaches the London Daily Mail from the pen of an eminent medical man: "We all suffer from nervousness. It is the mark of our progress from barbarism to a civilized intelligence. We live in a world of nerve. The microscope has established his supremacy, and his high priests, the doctors, extol his power above everything. Now that the dread microbes are known to make occasional use of the dog in his assaults on man, that unfortunate animal, from the immortal held up as the type and exemplar of faithfulness and affection, has become an object of terror and abhorrence. Our fathers, for whom the microscope had no terrors, whose battle with this unseen and unknown foe was fought and won by means of a robust body—what would they say to their covering descendants? Kynophobia, or dog-fear, levels boastful humanity with the timorous hare.

"And how baseless is this fear! Hydrophobia is one of the rarest of maladies. Many medical men have their lives withered by a case of the disease among their patients, and those reported are frequently doubtful. Not all people bitten by rabid dogs contract the malady, and as often as not the death that is ascribed to hydrophobia is really due to nervous shock caused by excessive fear. "When glanders was rife among horses we take no fright, though a glandered horse is almost invariably fatal. Here intelligence still retains its seat, for we recognize that a panic would result in a far worse state of things. But this kynophobia has made us irrational. Instead of acting as practical men and asking dog owners responsible for the health of their dogs, as horse owners are, we worry the dogs. We cause their health to suffer, and thus make them more liable to the disease we wish to stamp out.

"In a sound and healthy body there is no room for a microbe, not even that of rabies. Let ownerless and stray dogs be painlessly annihilated, and all others be registered, then the owners will take good care that their pets will not run the risk of contracting rabies. This kynophobia will affect nothing.

Turning upon the subject raised by our medical contributor, we quote the following extracts from a pamphlet published by the editor of the Health News on "Hydrophobia and Distemper Madness."

"From the days of Oliver Goldsmith, whose elegy on the death of a mad dog should be read by every hydrophobicist, and even before his time it has been the custom, whenever a dog has been strange in his manner, to raise grave doubts as to whether he is suffering from madness; and, as a natural consequence, many thousands of dogs have been cruelly destroyed through laboring under this false imputation, while hundreds of persons who have been proved by the recovery of the animals to be the victims of a temporary ailment, have been driven either to the verge of ruin or to the grave by the nervous system by the erroneous idea that they have been bitten by hydrophobic dogs, or have been rendered miserable and ailing for months and years through the dread of hydrophobia, lurking in their systems.

"Our belief is that many persons said to be victims of hydrophobia really succumb to nervous shock produced by constant apprehension of that disease. The same thing may be said of some other cases where the feeling of fear works powerfully upon the individual.

"A series of examples of the effect of fear, bearing on our present subject, was observed at Marseilles in 1873, during an apparent outbreak of hydrophobia. Several persons were bitten by a strange dog, and as the Marseilles people were at that time in great alarm and excitement in consequence of the alleged prevalence of hydrophobia in the district, the persons bitten were at once removed to the infirmary. Here they began to exhibit all the symptoms attributed to hydrophobia, and some of them would not eat. Dr. Bland, the medical officer of health, made a post-mortem examination of the delinquent dog which had been killed, as a matter of course, and discovered, just at the proper nick of time, that the animal's irritability of manner, and snapping at stable hands, and other queer antics, were accounted for by the circumstance that a large tin, probably swallowed accidentally, had got its way into the dog's stomach, naturally causing intense pain to the dog as he was hunted about for the crowd. This fact and various conclusive proofs, derived from the perfectly healthy state of all the other dogs, with the animal was not affected with hydrophobia, were soon communicated to the unhappy sufferers at the infirmary, who were anxiously reckoning the few hours left them in this world. Within a very brief period, almost as if by magic, all their fear was gone, and so had the patients, away from the hospital to their respective homes and sorrowing relatives—suddenly restored to health as well as to their friends."

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, restore nervousness and give strength and rest.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

From the Fairbanks, N.Y., Register. Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife had been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and purchased a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain, and finds that it always gives relief. He says that do medicine which she had ever used did her as much good.

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Take the Great Northern line for all Kootenay points—the direct route. Rossland, 31 hours; Nelson, 32 hours.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are Fixed Upon South American Nerveine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. In poor health men know the remedy they are using is simply a covering for the day, something that is getting at the root of the disease, and is surely and permanently restoring. The eyes of the world are literally turned to South American Nerveine. They are not viewing it as a new-day's wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect cure, the qualities cannot be gainsaid. The great discoverer of this medicine, a man possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world endorsing, exactly the same principle. Indeed, the ordinary layman, recognizing this principle long ago. Everyone knows that a nerve or injury affects this part of the human system, and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which should serve as a nerve centre, and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nerveine cures by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres. From which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres, and of necessity the organs which have shown the outward evidence of derangement is healed. Impoverished, nervousness, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become desperate as to battle the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nerveine has gone to headquarters and cured them. The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nerveine. People marvel—it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and discomfort while this remedy is practically at their hands?

FOR SALE BY DEAN & HISCOCKS and HALL & CO

USE FOR SCRAPS OF TIN.

A two-horse load of tin clippings was being transferred to the rear basement of a prominent hotel. It had come from a can factory, and the narrow, curling strips had become so twisted and intertwined as to form a conglomerate mass that was moved with the greatest difficulty by two sturdy fellows with stable forks. A by-stander who was curious enough to inquire what was a well noted hotel for such a truck was answered by an attendant of the house: "We use it for a means of the big gray fellows with whiskers. The hotel rat is bigger, colder and wiser than any other rat. He laughs at traps, fattens on poison, and the killing or chasing of dogs, cats and ferrets is his pet diversion. Even when energetic measures have rid us of the pests, they are with us again in augmented force within a day or two. They will tunnel through almost anything for incredible distances. It is their boring ability that has given us so much trouble hitherto. No matter how we close up their passageways the routes are promptly reopened. Filling the holes with broken glass was considered a good scheme until we found that, with marvelous patience, they remove the glass piece by piece. But we think we've got them now. With this tangled-up tin we construct a sort of battis, covering all places where the beasts are likely to enter our cellars. They can't get through it. They can't chew it, and they can't carry it away as they do broken bottles, for when Mr. Rat takes hold of a single strip of the tin he finds it an inseparable part of a network weighing many pounds."—Philadelphia Record.

The general parliamentary elections, which take place in Holland in a few weeks hence, are being looked forward to with much interest. The result of the new franchise laws, which have just come into force, "These statistics have the effect of trebling the number of persons qualified to vote, and, under the circumstances, something akin to a political revolution is anticipated. It is considered that the Catholic party has the best chances of winning the day.

The grizzly, discolored, and uncounted beard can be made to appear inviting by Buckingham's Dye, which colors an even brown or black; may be applied at home.

NOTICE.

Johnson Street, between Government and Store Streets, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

NOTICE.

St. Lawrence street from Simcoe street to Dallas road, and Simcoe street from St. Lawrence to Dallas road, are closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next sitting for a private bill to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining, and operating a railway from a point on the south boundary line of British Columbia between the 49th and 50th degrees of longitude at the head of Lynn Canal, or at some point nearly due north thereof, and thence northerly and westerly by the most feasible route to Fort Selkirk, with power to construct, maintain and operate branch lines and all necessary bridges, ferries and wharves, to construct, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches, and to build, own and operate steam and other vessels, to take and use water for generating and other purposes, and to acquire forewrights and lands for the right of way, station grounds and other necessities, and to acquire lands and other property, and also to carry on the business of a general trading company and express company, and to carry on a general trading business, and to carry on any business incidental to any of the above, and with the approval and consent of the Dominion Government to administer the territory known as the Yukon Territory in Canada under such laws and regulations as may be enacted by the Dominion Parliament for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said bill. Dated at the City of Victoria, British Columbia, this 26th day of February 1897. DRANK JACKSON & HELLERSON, Solicitors for the Applicants, Victoria, B.C.

There is a good deal of significance in the views expressed by the London Times in regard to the preferential provision of the Fielding tariff. The "Times" is generally looked upon as an authority in matters of international law, and its utterances are further more in this instance in accordance with many others in the mother country on this subject. This passage from "the Times" article is especially instructive as bearing on the question of feasibility: "We have no wish to enter for the moment into any controversial matter, but, whatever may be the fate of the tariff proposals of the Canadian government, whatever may be the parliamentary resistance or the diplomatic difficulties they may have to overcome, their presentation is, beyond all doubt, the most remarkable step that has yet been made towards the fiscal federation of the empire. It would be premature to pronounce any judgment upon the questions which the opposition at Ottawa have already raised with respect to the possible infractions of the 'most-favored-nation' clause, especially in our treaties with Belgium and Germany, by the new Canadian tariff. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that if any such stipulations stand in the way of a free and fair arrangement of duties between this country and her great colony in North America, the earliest opportunity should be taken to relieve us from obligations which foreign governments seem to treat with no great respect and which have not shielded our trade to any appreciable extent from the war of tariffs that has been waged for many years against British commerce." This is a weighty opinion, not to be lightly set aside when the question of treaty interference is considered. The Conservatives will no doubt cull this other passage from the article: "We regret to see the attitude that Mr. Foster, who leads the opposition at Ottawa on this question, has taken up. It is unfair to attempt to discredit proposals of preferential advantage to the mother country, because she pursues a free trade policy, as a refusal, 'in the jubilee year,' to be bound by imperial treaties. There is, in the first place, much doubt whether the treaties in question have any bearing on Mr. Fielding's proposals, but, even if that were so, the imperial government has an undoubted right to alter any fiscal arrangements with foreign nations which may appear to be obsolete or inexpedient. The immediate enforcement of a new tariff when a parliamentary resolution has been passed, subject to statutory sanction afterwards, is in accordance with a well-established rule of the house of commons."

THE RESERVED BILL.

In dealing with the reserved Alien Labor bill the News-Advertiser gives the following piece of information: "It is just twenty years since a similar incident occurred in this province, when Lieutenant-Governor Richardson withheld his assent to a bill amending the Gold Mining Act until the pleasure of the Governor-General could be ascertained. On that occasion the Lieutenant-Governor had a report from the attorney-general of this province that the bill trenching on the authority vested in the Governor-General in regard to the judiciary, and stating that in his opinion the bill should be reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General. In recommendation to the latter on the subject by the minister of justice, that official stated that the bill 'should have been disposed of by the local authorities themselves.'"

It will be quite natural for the public to inquire whether this precedent has been followed in reference to the bill reserved by Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney. The bill has been before the council at Ottawa, but whether the Lieutenant-Governor's action was due to instructions from the Dominion capital cannot be learned. The cause of that action appears to be a state secret, which cannot be revealed to the common people's present. How did the bill happen to come up for consideration at Ottawa? Was it in consequence of proceedings similar to those taken in connection with the bill spoken of by the News-Advertiser? We do not know, but he assumes that it was at least no more improbable than those advanced on behalf of the local government. It is most natural for the public to take into account the fact that all the members of the government opposed the bill in the house, they in fact nearly making up the minority which voted against it. All the circumstances will, we suppose, be made known in course of time, but it appears that until this is done the Colonial and the News-Advertiser will have some trouble in allaying the suspicion that the local ministers had something to do with the reservation of the bill.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

To the Editor: I see the capital city of our province is to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of her most gracious Majesty in June with three days' holidays, in which sports of various kinds will largely predominate. I would suggest that the occasion be taken to open the parliament buildings. That the naval and military forces partake in a grand opening ceremony; that the railways, the C. P. R., Northern Pacific, Great Northern and the E. & N. with the boats of the various lines connecting with Victoria, be asked to give very low rates, and I will predict the greatest gathering that Victoria has ever seen. The people from the interior (much against their wishes in many cases) will be called upon to help pay for the building. An opening of them at such a time would give them an opportunity of seeing how their money has been spent, and I would

provide a few days' recreation at the sea side at a time of the year when the beauties of Victoria can be seen which means to be appreciated to the full. Revelstoke, May 10. H. C.

THE ATHENS OF TO-DAY.

He who sets out for Athens expecting to find an old-time city, the city of history and Scripture, is grievously disappointed. The appearance is so different from the appearance of a modern city. The streets are regularly laid out, cross each other at right angles, are well paved, and at night lighted by electricity and gas. The city has a good system of sewerage, its situation being favorable for draining, and it consequently is not only healthy, but has nothing of the appearance of an Oriental town. In most parts even of Greece they are not only old, but dirty. In Turkey they are old, dirty, and full of filthy odors. Athens is, in all these respects, unobjectionable. It is occidental in appearance, and is free from the swarms of vagabond dogs which infest the towns of southeastern Europe.

In Athens there are large mercantile establishments similar to the largest stores in other European capitals. The main streets are filled with shops, and other places of business; most of the population dress like other Europeans, the only noticeable difference being a substitution of a kind of fez for a hat, and, but for this circumstance and the language, one might suppose himself in a business street given up to large establishments, and there are retail streets, where small shops only abound. Driving about may be seen carriages with liveried footmen, much the same as in London, and other English city. Most of the people are well educated, many of them speaking four or five languages. Even cabmen are to be found speaking English, French and Greek. Made use of the telephone a number of times during my stay in Athens, and at one time I walked about under the electric lights I wondered how Diogenes would look if, with his lantern, he should again here seek for an honest man.—London Mail.

STRONG SNAKE STORY.

The latest snake story comes from South Africa. It is recorded in the Transvaal, published in Cape Town, as a cold fact, that in Sekukundland, a native ran across a box constrictor measuring about forty-seven feet, which had just swallowed a young koodoo buck, all except the horns. The horns stuck out on each side of the reptile's mouth. The native recognized the horns as those of a buck he owned, and he ran and got sticks and pined the serpent, which was dormant to the ground. Then he got hold of the horns and pulled and twisted. He got the buck out inch by inch until half its body showed, and then it came with a jerk and the boy fell over on his back. Before he had time to think twice the snake, relieved of his load of mutton, was upon him, and in three minutes the native had taken the place of the buck, only he was all inside, there was nothing left out to pull on, even if a rescue had come along. Having swallowed the boy the box deliberately swung his head around and grabbing his tail, swallowed eight feet of it. Then, closing the mouth and Mihrat, down which the native had disappeared, it made escape absolutely impossible. The Transvaal vouches for the truth of the story.

DARWIN AND SPENCER.

Mr. Grant Allen explains in the current number of the Popular Science Monthly the true relationship between Spencer and Darwin, setting right many misconceptions regarding the achievements of both. He takes for a text Mr. Edward Clodd's recently published "Pioneers of Evolution," which deals with the subject from Huxley to Huxley. "There are," says Mr. Allen, "two important pieces of work which Darwin did not do, but with which he is generally credited—he did not originate the theory of evolution, and he did not originate the general idea of evolution as a cosmic process. There are two ideas come to us from elsewhere. That of descent with modification we derive from Erasmus Darwin, Lamarck and others, following in the footsteps of still earlier vague guesses. That of evolution as a pervading cosmic process we derive from Herbert Spencer, and I venture to say from Herbert Spencer alone. Even the word is Mr. Spencer's; before his time, it was never used, I believe, in that particular sense; and after him, it was seldom employed by Darwin, who used it (when he used it at all) in reference to Mr. Spencer's general concepts. So too, the phrase, 'survival of the fittest,' adaptation to the environment, and others, due entirely to Mr. Spencer, are regarded as a rule by the average well-read man as purely 'Darwinian.' It seems to me, therefore, that to do justice to Mr. Spencer in this matter is also incidentally to do justice to Darwin. For in this place Darwin, with his inflexible sense of equity, his perfect generosity, his admirable self-effacement, would have been the last man to put forward a claim to what belonged of right to others; and, in the second place, with his cautious, experimental English mind he would never have dared to have his name associated with many of Mr. Spencer's most brilliant and powerful a priori achievements."

THE PICKLE GREEKS.

From the days of old the Greeks have been jealous of the power of truly great men, and for any man to rise far above his fellows in capacity was considered ample reason for turning against him. Probably if a man really capable of doing great things were to come into the world, he would find himself in the line of the people as to politics would prevent him from achieving anything of importance. Even during their brave fight for freedom in the 20's, when so much was at stake, they came very nearly losing so much they had long battled for because of dissensions among themselves. They stand indebted for their liberty to foreign intervention, though their own prowess might have won it but for their lack in those qualities which enable men to work together and prevent courage and perseverance from being baffled.

WOMEN OF TURKEY.

No Turkish gentleman, writes Mrs. Crawford from Constantinople, goes out to walk with his wife, so do so would be counted in the highest degree absurd. At most she is followed by a slave. But she can go where she pleases and alone. No man would dream of looking at a veiled lady in a fertile. Women are not allowed to leave the house without being accompanied. Shopping is a feminine pastime; another is holding receptions, which, of course, ladies only attend. Manching, sweetmeats and fat white still young and rather spoils their teeth. All over the east teeth are white, and of medium size and the mouths well shaped. They are mouths for laughter, gourmandise and a better looking in youth than western. Those of Stamboul are the least graceful. They are seldom neat about the ankles. Their stockings are not well drawn up, their shoes are a world too big, and their gait is heavy and shuffling. But cats have not more discernment in choosing dry spots than the Turkish lady when she has to pick her way through the streets.

The late Valideh-Sultane was a terrible Tatch of Mehtour, or ruler of all the veiled heads—that is to say, of the wives of kashars, ikhals, aikais, none of whom dared enter her presence unless on her invitation. There are as many grades of beauties in the Imperial harem as there are dances in the Paris opera house. The kadine comes next to the Valideh Sultane, after the Haxnoud Ousla. The ikhal is a simple beauty, the odalisque is a girl of medium rank in the harem. Valideh can order as many as aikais as they please to be put in training and parade them before the Sultan.

Abdul is too busy with police reports to spend much time in the harem. He spends a morning, miserable life up at Yildiz, which is encircled with battlements and with the only well paid troops in his service. It is his leisure-to-Tours. He has the head of a plucked sparrowhawk, and the eyes of that bird.

FORGOT TO WEAR TROUSERS.

A certain noble lord, who shall be nameless, during his journey north on a political mission, changed his costume for a full Highland "kilt out," intending it as a delicate compliment to the landlady of the inn. But when he looked at himself in the glass he found that the tailor had cut his kilt too short, so he made up his mind to put on evening dress.

He changed his upper garments and then sat down for a few moments to study his speech. This led him to find himself running into the station. Forgetting what happened he thrust on his hat, and appeared at the window bowing, and this was how he was dressed.

He had a full Highland costume as far as his waist, above was a white shirt and swallow-tailed coat, and the entire outfit was covered with a chimney-pot hat, upon which he sat down without noticing it. His Lordship's horror was when he stepped on the platform and felt the keen wind cutting his bare legs, changed to absolute agony when his valet appeared, scrambling out of the carriage with a pair of trousers in his hands, waving them wildly and exclaiming: "My Lord, you've forgotten these."—The London Weekly Telegraph.

ETHNIKE HETAIRIA.

The famous secret society, the Ethniké Hetairia, is apparently of quite recent origin, and is formed on the model of the Philike Hetairia, which prepared the rising in 1821, and claims a large share in the glories of the war of independence. The Ethniké Hetairia, or National Society is a patriotic body appealing to the whole Hellenic body. From time to time it has issued proclamations in the Greek newspapers. These have been addressed to the government and even to the King; but they bore no signature except "Ethniké Hetairia." Also, the proclamations have had the seal of the society, which is a cross, with the well known historical motto over it, "En nomos alka," meaning "By this conquer." When the society began to be talked about there were some rumors to the effect that it was collecting large sums of money. It is a positive fact that it has secured monthly contributions from an enormous number of people, not only in Greece, but wherever Greeks are to be found. These subscriptions were paid with liberality and regularity; so much so that even Greek servants in Constantinople and Alexandria gave their earnings as subscriptions. Of course rich folks contributed in a degree corresponding to their ability. About two months ago public subscription were formed by well known branches of Greece, and they received to finance the Ethniké Hetairia. It is quite certain that a large number of the officers of the army have taken the oath of allegiance to the society.—The Tablet.

RAISING A BIG BELL.

For some time past there has been a sort of dead heat between the two largest bells in the world, one in one of the Cathedrals in Moscow, and the other at the unfinished Bogoda of Mangoon, India, north of Mandalay across the river. If the former was the bigger of the two, it was cracked, and therefore useless as a bell, while the latter, though whole, has dragged its supporters down till it rested on the ground, and would not emit any sound. Now, however, it has been re-erected, and can claim attention as the largest bell in the world, says the London Sketch.

In 1896 the Burmese community decided to have the bell raised, and employed the Irrawaddy Flotilla company, to do the work. The rim of the bell was first supported by huge banks of timber wedged in all round and a tripod erected over it to fasten the shackle to and keep it upright. The old supports having been knocked away, two large iron columns, 25 feet high, cast by the Irrawaddy company, were erected, with concrete foundations. A large steel cross-girder, with a distributing girder on the top of it, was then passed through the shackle, and the bell was

raised by screw-jacks all round and wedges of timber, until the cross girder could be placed on the pillars and riveted in position. The screw-jacks were then raised, and the bell left swinging, with its lower rim about two feet ten inches from the ground. The weight is about 68 tons, the circumference at the base being 51 1/2 feet and at the top 26 feet. It averages over a foot in thickness. The bell is about 12 feet high, and the shackle, which was intended for logs of timber, about 12 feet. The pin in the bell has a diameter of 16 inches. The bell was cast about the beginning of the century by King Bodawapaya as an accompaniment to the huge brick pagoda which he never finished. It is said to have been cast on an island and rafted across. No proper means exist for striking the bell, but when hit with a heavy piece of wood it gives out a deep vibrating boom.

A WONDERFUL SIGN.

A writer says, in regard to the Prussia of fifty years ago, that it had a state lottery, and in every town, large or small, lottery, and in every town, large or small, there was a collector appointed to sell tickets. One day a servant girl came to a collector in Hagen, and asked if she could buy No. 23.

He did not have it in his possession, but, as the girl seemed very much in earnest, and refused to be put off with any other number, he tried to obtain it from some of the other collectors in the place, and finally succeeded.

The drawing took place and Hagen rose to a state of foolish excitement when it was known that this girl had become a winner of a large sum of money. She found herself for a time the object of interest in the town.

She was, of course, asked how she came to fix upon No. 23. Thereupon she gave this simple and lucid explanation: "I dreamed one night No. 7, and the second night I dreamed No. 7, and a third night the same. So I thought three times seven makes 21, and I bought this number."—Youth's Companion.

KINETOSCOPE RADIOGRAPHS.

The rapidity with which Roentgen Ray photographs can now be taken was exemplified by a series of pictures recently by Dr. John McIntyre at the Glasgow Philosophical Society. Dr. McIntyre passed through a kinetoscope a film 35 feet long, having upon it radio-graphs of the limbs of a frog, and he was able to show distinctly to a large audience the movements of the bones of the limb. To obtain the photographs the kinetoscope was covered with lead in which there was an aperture, this aperture being covered with black paper. The tube was then put in its best condition, a mercury interrupter being used with a 10 inch spark coil. The movement of the limb of the frog was controlled by a mechanical arrangement.

PHONE AT EVERY DESK.

The press pavilion at the Stockholm exposition will contain a complete telephone plant and central station on a small scale, each of the desks, which are placed at the disposal of visiting newspaper men, containing a long-distance 'phone. It would seem as if the picking of a dozen or more telephones in one room would cause some difficulty in their use, but this is not so, for the kind of transmitter employed by the Swedish telephone system, which is managed by the government, is much more sensitive than the microphone in use here. Their instruments are so excellent that speaking louder than one would when quietly conversing with a friend at a short distance would interfere with the good work of the telephone, therefore loud talking over the telephone is unknown in Sweden. The microphones used are small and very light in weight, and therefore the holding of the receiver is not tiresome.

Not one of the women who held office in Ellis, Kansas, last year, secured reelection at the late election.

There was a large increase last year in the farm produce imported into Berlin. The increase in butter alone is estimated at over a million sterling, and of cheese at a quarter of that sum.

Swainburne is quoted as saying: "James was a knave, a fool, a tyrant, a liar and coward, but I love him. I worship him because he slit the throat of that blackguard Raleigh, who invented smoking."

A Tennessee man who had not seen his wife since the war met her accidentally in Texas, when he learned that she had married him as dead, and married again, and was now a widow. The former husband quickly proposed, was accepted, and his second marriage ceremony with his own wife was then performed.

Sunnyside, formerly the home of Washington Irving, has been closed to the public. The present owner declares that the worshippers of Irving have tramped over his grounds, chipped corners from his house, worn out his carpets, carried off his bric-a-brac, and so disturbed his household that his patience is exhausted and he has decided to fence them out.

The University of Vienna has, for the first time in its history, raised a woman to the degree of doctor of medicine. The new doctor, Freulein Posnammer, of Ebnath, has only after great difficulties obtained the recognition of her diploma of doctor of medicine of Zurich by passing in accordance with a ministerial decree all examinations at the University of Vienna.

Lady Louise Tighe, of London, who is now 83, and was present at the ball on the eve of Waterloo, has a perfect memory and remembers the incidents of the ball; the figure of Wellington, the bugle sound which called the men to arms. It was at her father's house, the Duke of Richmond's, in Brussels, that the historic ball took place. In 1825 she was married to Col. William Tighe, who died in 1878.

Humors, pimples, boils, are very annoying. They quickly disappear when the blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Baby's Own Soap

IS NOT, as most soaps, made from "soap fat," the refuse of the kitchen or the abattoir.

VEGETABLE OILS supply the necessary ingredients—one of the reasons why it should be used in nurseries and for delicate skins.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

Just From Glasgow

I have just unpacked a large shipment of the finest Scotch Tweeds, Worsted, Etc.

Come now and see these choice goods if you would be thoroughly pleased in the matter of a Spring or Summer Suit.

CREIGHTON, The Tailor, Yates Street.

C. P. N. COY., Ltd. STEAMER Danube, (MEYER, Master,) for Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co's wharf

Skidgate, Naas & Way Ports VIA VANCOUVER, FRIDAY, May 14th, at 8 p.m.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the Company, 64 Wharf Street. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notice.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

MINES.

Syndicate now forming to handle and develop claims on Texada Island.

STOCK—Victoria-Texada, capital, \$120,000, par, 25 cents, price, 25 cents; call and samples of free gold ore.

New Venus, capital, \$175,000, par, 25 cents, 3 full claims on Wild Horse Creek.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO. 28 BROAD STREET.

Houses To Rent.

4-roomed house, Toronto street, \$5 per month; 5-roomed house, Cormorant street, \$8 per month; 5-roomed house, Chatham street, \$6 per month; 5-roomed house, Fulton street, \$5 per month; 5-roomed house, Belcher avenue, \$9 per month; 4-roomed house, Oak Bay, \$8 per month; 7-roomed house, Oak Bay, \$11.50 per month; 8-roomed house, Cadboro Bay road, \$25 per month; 10-roomed house, East street, \$25 per month; 5-roomed house, Victoria West, \$6 per month; 7-roomed house, Victoria West, \$15 per month; 8-roomed house, Victoria West, \$20 per month; 4-roomed house, 1 1/2 acres on Arm, \$7 per month; butcher's shop, \$3 per month.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO., BROAD STREET.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.

5,000 Shares at Par, 25c. VICTORIA - TEXADA. Assays \$12,000 per ton. The best mining stock on the market.

CAPITAL, ONLY \$150,000. Price will soon be advanced to 40 cents.

A. W. MORE & CO., Mining Brokers, 80 Government St.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, and CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

MINERS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Victoria, B. C.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM JONES, General Auctioneer and Commissioner.

133 Government Street, Corner Pandora Street.

Large Premises. Well appointed. FURNITURE, Farm Stock and Real Estate AUCTIONEER.

All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Consignments solicited. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash in any amount. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

One Week, Commencing Monday, May 10.

Columbia Comic Opera Company

30 PEOPLE 30

TO-NIGHT, "MIKADO"

Friday, "THE PRETTY PERSIAN." Saturday, "BOHEMIAN GIRL."

Splendid cast. Grand Chorus of pretty and stately girls. An effective orchestra. All productions under the stage direction of Mr. Kirkland Calhoun, of the late Calhoun Opera Company.

Popular Prices, 25c, 50c, and 75c. Reserved seats now on sale at Jamieson's. Matinee Saturday, admission 25 cents, adults or children.

Bicycle Meet

AT OAK BAY PARK, Under the Auspices of the V. W. C. will be held

ON SATURDAY, MAY 22ND.

EVENTS: 1 Mile Novice.....One Prize 4 Mile Amateur.....Two Prizes 1 Mile Amateur.....Two Prizes 5 Mile Amateur Team.....One Prize 1 Mile Professional.....1st Prize \$20 1 Mile Professional.....2nd Prize \$10 4 Mile Professional.....1st Prize \$20 4 Mile Professional.....2nd Prize \$10 All races will be paced. m7

TENDERS.

Tenders, addressed to the undersigned will be received up to Monday, the 24th day of May, 1897, for the purchase of section 22, Lake District, the property of the late William Johnson.

This property fronts on Prospect Lake and is admirably situated for fishing and shooting purposes.

Full information can be obtained by applying to: DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for the Executors.

NOTICE--Mortgagee's Sale

Valuable Yates Street Property.

Sealed tenders will be received up to June 7th next, inclusive, for the purchase of the western half of Lot 15, Yates street, Victoria. This property, on which is erected a frame building suitable for business premises, is well situated in the business portion of the city, and adjoins the grounds of the Bishop's Palace. It is contained in a mortgage registered in the Land Registry office, Victoria, in charge book, vol. 7, fol. 673, as No. 6350. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

DUMBLETON & INNES, 39 1/2 Langley St., Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Victoria, B. C., May 7th, 1897.

JNO. MESTON.

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Fox streets.

All Ladies

Know that to make a cake good baking powder and the finest flavoring extracts are necessary. GULLEY'S BAKING POWDER and baking powder are absolutely pure. All good grocers keep them. This too is true.

Sterling Advice...

Let those who ride who never ride before, And those who always ride now ride the more.

THE STERLING BICYCLE

Kong Sing Wing Co.

Have opened the best store in the city. Everything choice, Groceries, fruit and vegetables, underclothing, shirts, etc. Employment agents. Don't do anything until you see us at No. 54 Fingard Street, cor. Government.

MEDIUM.

Are you in trouble? Do you need assistance and advice? If so call on Mrs. DR. MARGARET. She gives valuable information as all business, entering the spiritual, and can talk to your spirit friends. Room 3, Clarence Hotel.

HUMPHREY'S

Homoeopathic Medicines

May be obtained at

BOWEN'S DRUG STORE

130 Government near Yates St.

He dispenses prescriptions.
Telephone 123.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Prov. at News in a Condensed Form.

Glasgow beef ham, spiced, long roll.
R. H. Jamison, 33 Fort street.

A most complete stock of fishing tackle just received at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

The adjourned meeting of the vestry of St. James' church will be held this evening in St. James' Hall at 8:15.

Thomas Aiken, charged with shooting George Brown, was remanded for another week by Magistrate Macrae this morning.

Ladies' garden tools, floral syringes, watering pots, English scythes, flower pots, garden reels, wire netting and other reasonable articles at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

The death occurred at Halifax, N. S., on the 2nd inst. of William Humphrey, a prominent lumber merchant of that place, and father-in-law of City Engineer Wilmut of Victoria.

Spokane. Fine has secured Miss Lillian Aronson, of Toronto, a talented vocalist and pianist, as extra attraction at the band concert to be given at the Drill Hall next Saturday evening.

Mr. C. H. Lombard yesterday received a brief telegram announcing the death at Eureka, California, of Honora Kelly, widow of the late Captain Tynan, who was formerly a well known resident of this city.

A Yates street merchant was charged in the police court this morning with riding a bicycle on the sidewalk. The merchant said he was not on the sidewalk, a constable said he was. As the man's evidence is as good as another's in the eyes of the law, the case was dismissed.

Their Fragrance Delightful—Capitol Cigars

At the weekly meeting of the Victoria Phonological Association, held at their hall yesterday evening, the following officers were elected: President, W. H. Jackson; secretary, W. Chapman; treasurer, W. Fernyough; and librarian, Mrs. White. "A" paper was read by Mr. S. W. Bodley on "Inhabitations," and afterwards discussed by the members present.

Beginning May 10th the Spokane Falls and Northern bound train will leave Spokane at 8 a.m., returning will arrive at Spokane at 6:30 p.m. daily, except Sunday. This new schedule will afford Kootenay passengers on the Great Northern railway direct connection at Spokane, making that line one of the most desirable routes to that district.

A dispatch received last evening from New York announced that the body of the late Arthur Scroggs, who lost his life in the wreck of the Spinnaker, was lying unclaimed in that city. It will be remembered that Mrs. Scroggs left here with the remains and was to have sailed from New York for England yesterday on the steamer St. Louis, and it seems she must have sailed thinking that the remains of her husband were on the steamer.

The Victoria battalion of the Fifth Regiment will be inspected at Beacon Hill on Saturday by Lieut.-Col. Peters, D.O.C. The men will meet at the Drill Hall at 2 o'clock and march to the Hill, where the inspection will take place at 3. The inspecting officer will be received in the usual manner, after which he will inspect the men. Battalion movements will be gone through, after which each company will be inspected separately going through movements under their respective officers. The inspection will take place on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 24th, 25th and 26th.

All the candidates for grade B certificates at the recent written examination of the school of instruction were successful, they having passed the report of Lieut.-Col. Rawstone, passed a first-class examination. Here are the successful candidates and the marks they obtained out of a possible 1000: Lieut. B. H. T. Drake, 783; Lieut. J. F. Foulkes, 657; Lieut. T. E. Pooley, 748; Lieut. R. H. Wilson, 728; Sergt. W. H. Bailey, 744; Sergt. E. McDougall, 818; Corp. D. C. Tuck, 757; Corp. W. H. Wilson, 704; Corp. L. B. Trimen, 714; Bomb. T. R. Fletcher, 758; Bomb. C. W. Holley, 806; Bomb. H. P. Dickinson, 772; Bomb. J. A. McFarish, 777; Bomb.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 30 YEARS THE STANDARD.

M. Brinkman, 674; Co. Sergt. Major F. J. Holland, 674.

Two million bottles of Kop's Cheer sold in London in one week.

Juvenile bicycles, boys' and girls', \$25 and \$30, at Weiler Bros.

If you appreciate a well made and good fitting suit go to 1079 Douglas St.

Lawn Mowers cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

Just received at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street, a large assortment of English cricket and lawn tennis goods.

This evening the members of the Scandinavian Society Valhalla will hold their weekly social in Oliver's Hall, Broad street.

Mayor Davison, of Nanaimo has requested the Times to extend a cordial invitation to the people of the province to attend the celebration to be held in that city on May 24th and 25th.

A meeting has been called for tomorrow evening at the Y.M.C.A. parlors for the purpose of organizing a literary and debating society. All those interested in the formation of such a society are invited to attend.

A few days ago Rev. Mr. Elliott, of Albert Head, reported to the provincial police that he had lost some clothing and a small Revolver. To-day constable Brown arrested Frank Wilson, an old jail-bird, who had been working for Mr. Elliott.

George Condon was charged in the police court this morning with selling liquor at the Russ House on Sunday. He declined liability for the act, contending that he had sublet the bar, despite the fact that the license is in his name. Judgment was reserved until Saturday.

A paystreak 22 inches wide has been exposed on the Rising Star and Nova Scotia claims on Ten Mile Creek Sloam. Assays show 140 ounces of silver and \$5 in gold to the ton. These claims are owned by the Kokanee Creek M. & M. Co., of Sandon, and are near the Enterprise, which sold for \$300,000 cash last fall.

A divorce suit is now occupying the attention of the Spokane courts, which has been brought by Herman A. Campbell, who says he was married in this city in 1894, against his wife Nellie. The ground on which the complaint is based is desertion. The respondent, it is said, has returned to the roof of her father in this city, and will allow the case to go by default.

The funeral of the late William Thomas Ashley, who carried on in his lifetime business as a market gardener on the Esquimalt Road, took place this afternoon from his late residence at St. Paul's church at Esquimalt, and afterwards to Ross Bay cemetery. Rev. C. Ennor Sharpe conducted the funeral services. The members of the Sons of England, of which society the deceased was a member, attended the funeral in a body.

Our new dining rooms are now open to the public. They're nicely arranged on the top floor and to the rear of our present large cafe. Only the most tempting and appetizing foods are served. Everything is first-class and the cafe will be open day and night. Short order meals a specialty. Dinner (our kind) every evening from 5 to 9 o'clock, 50 cents. Lawrence, 77 Government street.

Mr. A. D. Williams, secretary of the Kokanee Creek Mining & Milling Company, of Sandon, is at the Drift. Mr. Williams speaks very encouragingly of the prospects of the company, and says there is no doubt about their having the extension of the Molly Gibson vein. They also have two very promising claims on Ten Mile creek with \$300 ore exposed. He says the promoters at Sandon have such confidence in their properties that 10 cents per share won't buy their stock at the present time, if it wasn't pooled. He thinks the popularity of the stock is not unwarranted.

The Presbyterian Year Book for 1896 has been issued. It will prove a valuable work of reference on Presbyterian matters, to business men and others, and will be found quite indispensable to office-bearers and members of the congregation. The book is given of the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Halifax, and Rev. Dr. Warden, the recently appointed Western agent of the church. The book is exceedingly well printed. Price, 25 cents. Presbyterian Publishing Co., Ltd., 5 Jordan street, Toronto.

A mass temperance meeting was held in A.O.U.W. hall yesterday evening. Dr. Lewis Hall occupied the chair. An address was given by Rev. P. C. L. Harris on "What It Costs." The speaker spoke very forcibly of the growing evils of the liquor traffic, and urged upon those present to do all in their power to further the cause of prohibition, which would not only raise the standard of morality, but by freeing the legislation from the dominance of the liquor traffic and open the way for other necessary reforms. A musical programme was given to which the following ladies and gentlemen contributed: Miss Huxtable, Mrs. Lewis Hall, T. G. Watson and J. G. Brown.

COURT RECORDS.

According to a Berlin correspondent of the Philadelphia Item, that city is in the throes of another court scandal. An individual of the name of Pfahl, tried on charge of obtaining money under false pretences at Hanover, has been acquitted in consequence of the discovery that he had in many instances succeeded in obtaining for convicts Imperial pardons, in which he dealt. He has a brother who occupies a high place in the service of the government and has long been in intercourse with Herr von Loeven, the private secretary of the Emperor and chief of the Imperial pardon bureau.

The G. & J. tire is the most expensive tire made, all Rambler and ideal bicycles are fitted with the same. Weiler Bros.

In the Springtime
Tone Up

Our Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has nothing to be desired as a Tonic. In pint bottles, at \$1.00.

John Cochrane, Chemist

North-West Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

SHIPPING NEWS.

It is rumored that the Northern Pacific Steamship company is negotiating to have the freight it brings across the Pacific for San Francisco and which is shipped down the coast from Victoria on the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamers, transferred to Tacoma. Instead, says the Tacoma Ledger, the freight now left at the British Columbia metropolis by the Northern Pacific vessels amounts to no inconsiderable portion of the cargo of each incoming ship of the line. The Olympia, which arrived Sunday, brought 1,400 tons of freight by way of Victoria, and 1,000 tons for Tacoma. The Pelican, which arrived a day or two previous to the Olympia, brought 1,000 tons of which 417 were for San Francisco by way of Victoria. The heavy shipments of freight to San Francisco by the Northern Pacific is looked upon as a blow to the wind of competition is blowing against the San Francisco-Orient line in the fight with the young and vigorous northern line. The San Francisco line, it is given out, will take off two steamers this year. At the same time it is notable that the northern lines are shipping freight by a round-about method to the very homes of the more southern competitors. It is said the Northern Pacific people would have transferred their freight here heretofore had it not been that such a scheme was bound to conflict with the customs' law.

Further particulars have been received regarding the wreck of the schooner General Siglin, reported in last evening's Times. The schooner with a body lashed to the stern davits and with probably other bodies in the cabin, was drifting when last seen off Queen Charlotte Island. Besides the crew of six men there were on the schooner William C. Greenfield, general agent in Alaska for the North American Commercial Company, his wife and three children. The General Siglin left San Francisco March 13, bound for Wool Island and various other stations of the North American Commercial Company, with 100 tons of stores and the crew and passengers, as indicated above. She undoubtedly foundered in the terrific storm which raged from March 21 to 23, and which nearly wrecked the schooner Kodiak and carried away the rudder of the Willard Ainsworth. The people at Wood Island had given up all hope of the Siglin after forty-five days had elapsed. Now that definite news has been obtained it is thought that the next move of the company will be to try and secure the wreck of the Siglin, and give the bodies in her cabin, if any can be found, a decent burial.

The breezes prevailing at present are bringing the sealers home. The Zillah May, with Captain S. Balcom in charge, sailed into the inner harbor this afternoon with 104 skins on board. The Zillah May, it will be remembered, was one of the last schooners to go to sea, not leaving until about the middle of March. Captain Balcom when leaving Victoria did not follow the remainder of the fleet southwards, but started immediately for the north. There were very few days when it was fit to lower the boats, bad weather prevailing throughout the entire cruise. Seals were far from being scarce, and had the vessel been better Captain Balcom thinks much larger catches would have been made. All the schooners spoken by Captain Balcom have very small catches. While on his way down on Tuesday he saw the schooner Dora Seward, Otto and Arletis at Kraguot. The Dora Seward reported that she had 100 skins on board, the Otto 100 and the Arletis 100. Those schooners, it is said, intend remaining at Kraguot until the opening of the Behring season, when they will proceed from that port directly to Behring sea. The captains, together with the skins, will probably come down on the steamer Mande or the Teas, both of which are now on the West Coast.

The steam freighter Oscar is rapidly nearing completion. On Tuesday afternoon she had a most successful trial trip. Inspectors Collier and a number of gentlemen well known in shipping circles being on board as the guests of

...THE RECORD BEATEN...

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Excels All Other Companies in the Following Particulars:

1-In 1896 it did.....	\$11,808,900 more new "Paid For" business	Than
2-It had, December 31, 1896.....	2,828,841 more "Paid For" business	Any
3-It had, December 31, 1896.....	4,000,000 more "Paid For" business	Other
4-It had, December 31, 1896.....	3,994,083 more premium income	Company
5-It had, December 31, 1896.....	4,001,057 more total annual income	In
6-It had, December 31, 1896.....	35,010,291 more admitted assets	The
7-In 1896 it paid.....	3,500,130 more to policy-holders	World.
8-Since its organization in 1843.....	183,453,902 more to policy-holders	
9-Since 1890, when the best.....	largest company began business, it has paid.....	
10-In 1896 it paid.....	178,318,100 more to policy-holders	
11-Has paid.....	\$178,045,743 78 for death claims;	Exceeding by
12-Has paid.....	228,939,451 53 to living members;	\$106,939,918 the
13-Has accumulated in.....	net assets.....	Record of Any
14-Has paid.....	222,461,698 61 from unexpended income.	Other Company.
15-Total payments and.....	accumulations.....	
16-Dividends to policy-holders have never been equalled.		

HEISTERMAN & CO., Agents.

JOSEPH REID,

SPECIAL AGENT.

TEMPTING
..SOCKS..

For a year we have been selling exactly the same quality socks for 25 cents, or \$2.50 dozen. We're sure now than ever that 25 cents can't buy better socks anywhere. These are made of the smoothest cotton, and the heels and toes are extra thick. You frequently find cotton hose valued at the rate of 8 pairs for \$1, but they're too high. There can't be any better socks than our 25 cent ones, because there is no better cotton to make them of. The colors in these are a permanent non-fadeable black, and three unfadeable shades of tan.

CAMERON,

The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street

Capt. Strangman. She developed about seven and a half to eight knots per hour, and her machinery worked with such ease that it surpassed even the brightest expectations of the owners. The Oscar is now loading a cargo of wheat and canner supply for Wadham's cannery at River's Inlet. She expects to leave in a few days.

The schooner Ocean Belle, Captain Rupert Cox, arrived shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon with 167 skins on board. Captain Cox also spoke the schooner Otto, Dora Seward and Arletis at Kraguot. While leaving the Fair-weather ground he spoke the City of San Diego with 50 skins and the Minnie with 70. He tells the same story as the captains who had already arrived as to the plenty of seals and of bad weather.

Steamer Pelican, which went from Tacoma on Monday night to Port Gamble, to load railroad ties or lumber, or possibly both, for the Orient, will, it is reported, return from the Orient with another cargo of general merchandise.

A bottle was yesterday picked up at Lichuanah, eight miles from Carmanah, who on opening it found a paper inside which showed that the bottle had been thrown from the steamer Victoria by Captain Pantan on Sept. 1st, 1894, in latitude 50 N.; long. 163-33W.

Steamer Mt. Lebanon, under charter to the Northern Pacific steamship company, sailed from Yokohama yesterday afternoon with passengers and freight for Tacoma and Victoria.

PERSONAL

J. Pelly, of Chilliwack, is at the Drift.

E. Harrop, of Grand Forks, is registered at the Drift.

Mrs. J. W. Switzer was a passenger by this morning's Charnier to Vancouver.

J. C. Henderson, of Chilliwack, and E. C. Hart, of Vancouver, are at the Oriental.

Mrs. Panter, wife of the chaplain of H.M.S. Imperieuse, has arrived from England.

Louis Blair, son of the minister of railways and canals, has left St. John, N.B., for Roseland.

J. C. Ferguson, B. J. Short, A. M. Westwood, J. A. Fullerton and W. L. Nichol, of Vancouver, are guests at the Drift.

Lieut.-Col. T. O. Townley and wife, J. D. Townley of the C. P. R. Miss Townley of Vancouver, G. V. Holt of the bank of British Columbia, Nelson, are at the Drift.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 2, 1896. Edmanson, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard St., Toronto, Can.

Messieurs the Manufacturers.—I tried a bottle of Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for ulcerated sore throat. It cured me in two days. It is an admirable preparation.

Believe me, votre ami, D. F. LAFLICHE

QUICK TIME TO KOOTENAY. For Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Kaslo and all Kootenay and Kettle River mining points travel via Northern Pacific Railway, the fast line. Only 22 hours to Spokane; 31 hours to Rossland; 35 hours to Nelson; 36 hours to Kalis. Rates as via other lines.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

A Low Cut Talk

Bicycle Shoes Till You Can't Rest.

MANSSELL,

95 Government Street.

NEW Woolens, Worsted, Cloths.

Just Received Direct from Europe.

Handsome Trouserings, Fashionable Spring Overcoatings, New Weaves and Patterns in..... Scotch and English Tweeds and Serges.

A. GREGG & SON, ..TAILORS..

62 YATES STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

It Adds 50 per Cent.

To the enjoyment of your Meals if you use

Ozell & Morris' Preserves, Sauces or Confectionery...

Every Grocer Sells Them, for They Are PURE.

There's No Guesswork

About our stock of MEN'S FOOTWEAR.—A look at the Government street window of our store will convince you of that. We have

OX BLOODS, CHOCOLATES, WINES, RUSSETS, BLACKS

In all the latest shapes. Perfect in design, workmanship, material and finish—in no particular is there a weakness. In point of every requisite necessary to run a successful footwear establishment, we lead.

Our Prices Are Right...

A. B. ERSKINE, Cor. Government and Johnson Streets...

FOR SALE.

On Pender Island 3,181 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at \$20 per acre. Title, Crown Grants. The Island abounds with game, the lake with fish. For further particulars see Directory, Apply H. J. ROBERTSON, 24 Stuart at Hotel.

WAKE UP!

...A...

Few Eye-Openers

Men's Ox Bloods - \$3.00
Ladies' Dong. Button \$2.00
Boys' Tan Bals. - \$1.75

These are rattling good Shoes.

JAS. MAYNARD,

119 Douglas St., opposite City Hall

CAUTION

Customers leaving Watches outside my store to any of my employees I will not be responsible for.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68-70 YATES STREET,

Cleans Watches thoroughly for the New Main Spring, 75c. Balance and Pallet Shaft, \$1.25. Guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

Victoria Water Works

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after this date the use of water for sprinkling or irrigating purposes will not be permitted between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the afternoon. Persons infringing this regulation are liable to a fine of fifty cents for each infraction and to have the water shut-off without notice.

JAS. L. BATHUR, Water Commissioner, City Hall, 25th April, 1897.



CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

HEADACHE

ache they would be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DR. JACK'S WIFE.

By ST. GEO. RATHBORNE.

Author of "Dr. Jack," "Captain Tom," "Miss Caprice," etc.

CHAPTER XXIV.

"Land in sight!"

This cry was passed around the steamer one morning about ten o'clock, and as usual produced some excitement. Glasses were brought into use, and all sorts of guesses made, both concerning the nature of the land, and about the time that must elapse ere they reach their destination.

Doctor Jack, wise man that he is, goes directly to headquarters and is speedily in possession of all the facts known to his friend, the captain. They will, barring accidents, and tides being favorable, drop anchor off the city of San Francisco some time that evening.

During the afternoon all the travelers get their belongings in shape for a move. After the long voyage every one appears happy at the prospect of stepping on terra firma again.

Doctor Jack's brow is clouded at times, for the steamer was thrown from her course by a storm safely weathered three days back, and considerable time was lost in regaining it, so that when he figures on reaching New York in person by noon on the fourth day of November, he has a Herculean task before him. What is unfortunate he can find out nothing of the train time-table on board, and this, in a measure, accounts for his eagerness to land, in order to make investigations.

The day wears away, and gradually the land opens up, so that without a glass they can see its beauties. San Francisco lies there like a gem set in a ring, her stately buildings flashing in the light of the setting sun that glides their many windows until the scene looks like one of enchantment.

Then dusk creeps on, and the good vessel makes a spurt as though anxious to reach the goal ahead, where a thousand electric lights mark the site of the wealthy city.

Doctor Jack and his wife are on deck, ready to go ashore just as soon as possible, when the health officer permits Jack chafes at the thought of this delay, and growls at the regulations which the health and customs officials make use of to build a hedge around all incoming travelers.

Doctor Jack has under his coat, and fastened securely to his belt, the fat package which Kirk Smith delivered to him in Valparaiso, but it is far from his intention to smuggle jewelry or other valuables into the States, yet that which he carries is worth a fortune to him.

Nearer still the steamer advances, slowly creeping past the rocks, under the guidance of the pilot, who knows every foot of water in these parts. The lights no longer dazzle them, as a whole, but each individual one stands out on its own merits.

To the impatient souls on board it seems as though their progress is snail-like, but at last the anchor goes down. They are immediately boarded by several officials, and for this Doctor Jack is at least thankful.

A few formalities are gone through with, when a dozen passengers descend to the tug, which will take them with their effects ashore.

Jack glances at his watch, and notes the time with an uneasy feeling, as though he apprehends trouble.

Greet traveler that he is, he has not been in San Francisco before, and must depend upon others for a knowledge of facts. Hence, when a man pushes forward and offers the use of his back, Jack glances at a suspicious official portmanteau, their only baggage, and opens the door of the vehicle for Avis, to enter in two minutes all is ready. The driver comes to the door for his orders, which Jack gives, he is positive, in plain language.

Just as the fellow turns away, he finds his arm grasped and hears a low, fierce voice say—

"Would you like to earn fifty dollars, man?"

Well, for half that sum a San Francisco hackman would peril his soul, to say nothing about his body, and Jehu replies instantly—

"You bet!"

He sees at his side, endeavoring to keep in the shadow, so that those in the vehicle may not discover him, a tall, distinguished gentleman, undoubtedly an Englishman.

This worthy immediately puts some bills in his hand, bills that amount to the sum specified.

"What am I to do?" demands the driver, probably in doubt as to whether he must run away with his load, or dump them somewhere so they may be robbed. Which job he hardly likes, as the appearance of Doctor Jack and the Texan indicate men of resolution, bold fighters, and parties not to be betrayed with impunity.

"Take them to the wrong station. They want to go east. Manage it so they miss the train, and the money is yours. Can you do it, man?"

Jehu gives a gurgling laugh, and says—

"You bet! Dead sure!"

"I'll be on hand to see how you come out," with which the Englishman dodges into the crowd just as Larry pokes his head out of the back window, squaking in his high voice—

"Say, fellows, why don't you make haste? By Jove! now, it would be too bad for you, if we missed our train—by Jove!"

"Missed it," roars Jack, aroused, "well, there'd be the dickens to pay."

Whereupon they start, and the driver feels a little uneasy over his position. He has the fifty dollars stowed away in a pocket, and that would be a bad job for many a hauling over the coals, but somehow he feels that these tourists are inclined to be desperate people.

They have come in on a British vessel, but he recognizes fellow-Americans. The Texan gives him an uneasy feeling, while Doctor Jack gives him a stare.

It happens, however, that Jehu is a reckless sort of man, and he believes he can earn his money and escape before they discover the mistake. At any rate, it can be called an error on his part.

They move along.

No one can complain of the slow rate of speed, for Jehu drives his horses like a man who intends reaching his goal. Our friends feel that they will get there in plenty of time, and all seem easy in their minds—all save Larry.

That worthy appears to have a spirit of unrest. He bobs his head out of the window a dozen times, scans the lamp posts as they pass, and in various ways manifests something more than curiosity.

At length they pull up, the driver drops the two leather portmanteaus from above and is presently at the door. His game is to receive his pay, mount his vehicle, and dash away before his victims discover how he has left them stranded at the wrong station.

This is a very nice idea, but Doctor Jack immediately knocks it on the head. "Remain in the vehicle, friends, while I run and see about the train. If we are left we may have to go to the Palace Hotel."

The driver grins his teeth at hearing his plans foiled, but dares say nothing. He would give a good deal to be able to crawl out of sight just then, dreading Jack's return.

Doctor Jack is gone just three minutes, and then he appears in view, rushing toward them with furious strides, his face dark, his manner alarming, at least in the eyes of the guilty Jehu, who trembles in his boots.

Straight up to him Jack steps and demands, in a low but terrible voice, what he means by taking them to the wrong depot.

The fellow plays his part fairly well, but it takes the quick eye of Doctor Jack to read between the lines.

"You are telling me what is false. I demand the truth. Were you hired to bring us here? Admit it, and I will not harm you. Persist in your denial, and you must take the consequences."

Something about his manner assures the driver that there is but one course for him to pursue. Doctor Jack has a way about him of convincing men with whom he has dealings that it will be to their interest to obey his will.

So the fellow falters out a half-way confession, endeavoring to screen himself, as well as he can, at the expense of truth.

Jack brings him to a halt in the midst of his effort. "He has no time to spare."

"Take hold here—with it—now the other. Off for the Union Pacific station, man!"

He makes no threats, but his voice and manner are both terrible, and the driver fears he has gotten himself into a serious mess. An idea strikes him that may save his neck.

Using the whip vigorously, he sends his team and vehicle across the city to the main station about as speedily as a hack has ever been known to travel in San Francisco. Hills are surmounted on the jump. Jehu seems determined to remedy his mistake, if such it could be called. Secretly, he knows full well the ely rascal, that it is already too late.

The manner in which they are dragged through the streets of the Golden City prevents any conversation inside the coach.

At any moment the vehicle is apt to give a lurch that may send them forward. Jack has shown that strong left arm of his around Avis, while he tests himself to meet any crisis. Unless there comes an upset, all will be well.

This rocking, dragging, reckless movement is kept up for some little time, when suddenly the vehicle draws up near the curb. Jack looks out, and sees by the many lights that they have arrived at their destination.

He feels for the handle of the door, but after finding it is baffled a little. Still the driver does not put in an appearance to help him. At last Jack succeeds, and leaps out.

The secret of the driver's failure to come to his assistance is explained. Jehu is not on the box, nor can he be seen. Evidently the man's fears have gotten the better of his valor. As soon as he brought his vehicle to a stop, he dropped down and deserted it.

This does not bother Jack. He is more vitally concerned regarding a train just now.

So he whips the two small leather trunks from the back of the vehicle with such ease as though they were baggage.

By this time Larry is on the pavement with Kirk beside him, and Avis appears. As Doctor Jack shoulders a portmanteau, Larry makes for the other, but finds the Texan ahead.

"Look out for Doctor Jack's wife. I'll take care of this," says Kirk, quietly.

Leaving the deserted hack, they bustle into the station, smiling at the odd appearance which they undoubtedly present, but business allows little regard for looks, and Doctor Jack snaps his fingers at such things as this.

Straight to where they see some official in the uniform of the railroad company they proceed, and there Jack drops his burden.

"Are we too late for the eastern train?" he asks.

Unfortunately, yes. It left fifteen minutes ago. In the discouraging reply, but Doctor Jack has prepared himself for this emergency.

"It is of the utmost importance that I should overtake that train, sir."

"It is our fast express, sir, a flyer."

"Never mind. I'll manage a special."

"An expensive business, my dear sir."

"Hang expense, man. Direct me as to what I shall do."

(To be Continued.)

CHRISTAL'S IN. CADAVERS

Some work on the sewers done in Bern street, Paris, last August, brought to light two lead coffins, which were found upon the site of an ancient crypt connected with the convent of Minimes. They date back to 1630. Those coffins having been carried to the Carnavalet Museum, it was discovered that the bones they contained were covered with white crystalline spangles. In one of them especially the cavity of the skull was converted into a magnificent globe, strewed with white needle-shaped crystals arranged in clusters and having a length of over a quarter of an inch. Mr. Lacroix, in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, showed that these crystals were formed by a hydrated phosphate of lime allied to the metabasite of mineralogists. The perfect tightness of the coffins showed that their contents were preserved at the expense of the cadavers exclusively, and that we have here a case of autolime-alization. It was the bones that furnished the lime and doubtless also a portion of the phosphoric acid. The decomposition of the brain must likewise have furnished phosphoric acid, as the majority of the crystals were found upon the internal surface of the skull, and those of the exterior were almost all situated along the fissures of the latter.

Let us remark, by the way, that brucite and metabasite, which the crystals under consideration resemble, are two substances found in deposits of guano, and must be of organic origin. In the grotto of Minerva (Aude), Mr. Armand has observed a curious layer of brucite associated with an aluminous phosphate. As this layer was strewed with bones, Mr. Armand suspects that it was due to the decomposition of the soft organs that belonged to the animals whose skeletons were found above. The preceding interpretation is thus perfectly confirmed. Revue Larousse.

A SINGULAR DUEL

Shortly before the revolution, when the air was heavily charged with forebodings of the approaching struggle, old Major Putnam happened to be in Boston. The major disliked the redcoats, and sometimes inveighed against their arrogant superciliousness in no gentle terms. One day an officer of His Majesty's regulars overheard Putnam as he was strolling in a park, and, untrusting as they were, would fight with the courage of trained soldiers. The officer resented the assertion, and after some hot words challenged the major to a duel, provided he dared to fight.

"Dare?" shouted Putnam. "Why, at any moment, but I choose my weapons."

"Name them," haughtily replied the other.

"Two kegs of gunpowder; the time, to-morrow; the distance, ten paces; the fight to be as follows: You sit on one keg, I on the other, a slow fuse to be attached to each and lighted, and the one who holds out the longest shall be declared the winner."

There was nothing for the officer to do but to accept the unusual weapons, and on the following day at the appointed time and place the combatants took their seats upon the kegs of gunpowder. The fuses were lighted and began snuffing, rapidly approaching the kegs. The officer was deathly pale and watched the growing danger with dilated eyes. At last he could stand it no longer, and with a leap he left his keg and raced like a madman out of sight. When he had gone old Putnam, laughingly kicked the burning fuse away and disclosed to his friends a keg of onions. When the matter came to light the officer was subjected to the laughs and jibes of the entire command.—Harper's Round Table.

PAST YOUR PRIME.

Perhaps not in years, but in energy. Your health is not good, yet you hardly know what is the matter with you. Your business, too, is on the decline. People miss the old elastic spirit you showed in former years. The secret of all this is that your constitution is worn out and your blood is bad. Set both right by the use of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One box will cure you of

DYSPEPSIA
RHEUMATISM
CATARRH
HEADACHE
AILMENTS PECULIAR TO WOMEN
SCROFULA
ENERVATION
SCALDICA
POOR BLOOD
INDIGESTION
LIVER COMPLAINT
LOSS OF APPETITE
SEVERE KIDNEY DISEASES.

Thousands of sufferers have publicly testified to the efficacy of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are the best, so use the best. One pill a dose, one cent a dose, 25 cents a box.

For Sale by all dealers, or by the manufacturers, Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Use Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for all throat and Lung troubles. Large bottle, small dose, small price, 25c.

—Do you think of buying a bicycle? If so, see Welles Bros' stock of Rammers and Ideals. A special feature in these machines is the famous G. & J. tire.

—The Great Northern runs the famous library observation car on the overland trains; dining cars on the restaurant plan

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The famous Castoria is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

It is the best of all purgatives.

HERE IS A KICK.

To the Editor: I have been reading your excellent paper for a long time, and in the main I find it a very satisfactory newspaper, but here is one feature that aggravates me beyond measure and makes me swear (sometimes) that I will stop the sheet. The thing that I complain of is those reading notices, which begin with an interesting, newsworthy item and end up with "the best and most popular route between St. Paul and Chicago are the best dining car service in the world, is via the Wisconsin Central line." The statement is truthful enough, and I suppose that J. C. Pond, G.F.A., Milwaukee, Wis., or Geo. S. Batty, general agent, 240 Stark street, Portland, Ore., find this a good way to meet and inform the travelling public of the advantages of travelling over their lines. Yours, truly,

• TRANSPORTATION

UNION STEAMSHIP CO.

of B. C. Limited.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

S.S. COQUITLAM

will sail for

Naas River and Way Ports

LEAVING SPRAAT'S WHARF AT 10 A.M. ON THE 13th AND VANCOUVER ON THE 22nd MAY.

For rates and particulars apply to Spratt & Macaulay, Victoria, and Union Steamship Company, Vancouver.

H. DARLING, Manager.

CARIBOO AND LILLOOET.

Stage Travel.

Stages for the undermentioned points leave Ashcroft as follows:

CLINTON and Way Points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ALL POINTS IN CARIBOO, Monday and Friday (connecting with steamer Charlotte at Soda Creek).

LILLOOET direct, Monday and Thursday.

LILLOOET, via Clinton, Wednesday.

Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—ASHCROFT, B. C.

Going to Chicago or Anywhere East?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads via

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

(C. S. P. M. & O. R. R.)

Three (3) First-Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria, as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul 8:15 a.m. Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 9 p.m., Chicago 9:55 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 6:15 p.m.; St. Paul 6:55 p.m., except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express. Has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m., St. Paul 8:10 p.m. Daily. Famous North Western Limited. Has Wagner Private Compartment and Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee, Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

For Illustrated Folder FREE descriptive of Splendid Train Service via this line, to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago. Call on your Home Agent or Address

T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

W. H. MEAD, General Agent, 263 Washington Street, Portland, Ore.

F. W. PARKER, Commercial Agent, 606 First Avenue Seattle.

THE LIBRARY CAR ROUTE

ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

MEALS IN DINING CAR A LA CARTE.

America's Scenic Line.

THE DIRECT RAIL ROUTE TO

ROSSLAND

—AND—

KOOTENAY MINING COUNTRY.

Shortest line to ST. PAUL, CHICAGO and the EAST.

Passengers have choice of morning or evening boat from Victoria. OVERLAND leaves Seattle 4:00 p.m.; arrive Seattle 10:30 a.m. COAST LINE leaves Seattle 5:30 p.m.; arrive Seattle 11:30 a.m. For further information, call on or address R. C. STEVENS, J. H. ROBERTS, Act. G.W.A.P.A., Seattle, to Gov't St.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 20, Taking Effect December 24th, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 10 o'clock. On arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 10 o'clock. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 10:15 o'clock; Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHWEST ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock. When sufficient low-drawn water, will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Island.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer "Tea" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sechart ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table, at any time, without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, JNO. IRVING, General Agent. Manager.

TRANSPORTATION.

GOLD FIELDS.

KOOTENAY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Are running a tri-weekly service to all points in that district. Passengers depart Victoria Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 1 a.m., making direct connections for

TRAIL CREEK, ROSSLAND, NELSON, THREE FORKS, NEW DENVER, SLOCAN CITY, ROSEBURY, KASLO, and all other Kootenay points.

For rates, maps and all information apply to

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Freight and Passenger Agent, corner Fort and Government streets, Victoria.

GEORGE M. BROWN, District Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From All European Ports FROM MONTREAL.

Alban Line, Carthagena.....May 23

Alban Line, California.....May 23

British Columbia.

GREENWOOD CITY.

Boundary Creek Times. Work was started on the 200-foot crosscut tunnel on the Sunday on Wednesday. The tunnel is being driven from the line contact on the south to tap the ledge.

Work was resumed this week on the Canadian, in Skylark camp. A tunnel is being driven to cut the formation and thereby determine the permanency of the two veins to a depth of 200 feet.

Work is being started immediately on the Anchor and Enterprise claims in Long Lake camp, recently acquired by a Toronto syndicate. A concentrator will be put in, and a stamp-mill if the development of the property justifies it.

A recent assay of ore from the Boundary Falls vein, in the Fraser valley, has been made. The assay was made by a San Francisco firm on offer to erect a stamp mill on the property. Payment to be made in paid-up treasury stock at par. The offer is under consideration.

Mr. Leslie Hill has bonded the North Star in Long Lake camp, on behalf of the Prospecting Syndicate of British Columbia, from Messrs. Wood and Thomas, for \$12,000, with the further stipulation that work is to be started on the property by the 1st of June. Mr. Hill has stated that the syndicate he represents will very possibly erect a stamp mill at Long Lake this year, claim owners in that camp being allowed the opportunity of having their ore treated at a reasonable figure.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

At the assizes here Charles Johnston was found guilty of theft and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. His accuser was Moravia, a partner on a trapping expedition. The other cases on the calendar are: Reg. vs. Texas George, murder; Reg. vs. W. T. Jones, shopbreaking; Reg. vs. Song Mun, attempted rape; Reg. vs. Lee Long Sing, attempted rape; Reg. vs. F. R. Robertson, attempted rape.

In the Manchester Chronicle of April 11th is an excellent article on cannibalism, with special reference to the British Columbia output. The writer seems to have taken every care to inform himself as to the facts. He quoted the first mate of the Glenogil which cleared from this port last autumn, who had many opportunities of watching the cannibal process on the Fraser river. This officer bears testimony to the high standard of the work from a sanitary standpoint, and laughs to scorn the suggestion that the cannibal process pollutes the water of the Fraser river, which is a mile across, a noble river, rushing down from the Rockies, and open to every tide.

VANCOUVER.

Two Chileans have been for some time working industriously in preparing a boom of logs which they left ready to be towed to the mill at North Vancouver at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. When one of them returned at 5 o'clock the entire boom, consisting of 700 logs of cedar was gone, in spite of it being fastened securely with anchor and rope. There are two theories as to its disappearance, one that the high tide had carried it away, the other that it had been stolen during the three hours of their absence. The Chileans looked diligently all over the inlet and far out in English Bay, without discovering any trace of the boom, and as the sea was very calm during those hours, old residents around the inlet can hardly believe in the possibility of their being washed away, and rather think that the boom has been stolen.

The Two Friends mining company has decided to stop operation on the Two Friends claim, which its officers reported to be no good.

The jury awarded Mrs. Tom Smith \$500 damages against the city on account of having broken her ankle by stepping into a hole in the sidewalk.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland, May 12.—Hector McRae, of Ottawa, has purchased the Poorman mine near Nelson, the most famous free milling gold mine in Kootenay.

The tunnel of the Columbia and Kootenay mine, acquired by Heine, of the Trail smelter in March, has a splendid showings of ore. A fine body of shipping grade was broken into the day before Heine took over the mine, and the working have never been out of ore since.

As the train was half way between Northport and Rossland this afternoon, there was nearly another fatal shooting accident in the same car in which Fisher committed suicide last Friday. A big 45 calibre Colt's revolver worn by one of the passengers in his belt was accidentally discharged. The bullet ploughed through the back of his seat and hit Edward Carlson, of Leavenworth, Idaho, who was sitting across the aisle in the left box. There was a doctor on the train who attended the wounded man until he got to Rossland, when he was removed to the Sisters' Hospital, where the bullet was extracted.

ROSSLAND MINES.

The adverse filed by Chester Glass, the owner of the Brooke claim lying just east of Rossland, has been settled. The Randolph company, conveyed to Mr. Glass treasury stock for the amount of the Brooke ground covered by the Randolph and paid the costs of the suit. The Brooke title has been admitted by the Butte, Jo Jo and Randolph, the only adverse now remaining being the Superior.

The most important discovery in the Jose deep shaft. Ever since the 800-foot level was passed there has been ore in what was supposed to be the hanging wall. This has varied in width from a foot to three feet and has been of good grade, the copper running from 12 to 20 per cent, and the gold about \$40. The foot wall has been well defined all the way down and all the ledge matter heavily mineralized. When the 200-foot level was reached a round of holes was put into what was supposed to be the hanging wall, and the drill revealed four feet of solid, high grade copper ore. It is now known that the ore body is over five feet wide, four feet of new ore being found back of what was supposed to be the hanging wall. The shaft is being sunk without regard to the ore, and will be continued some distance before a crosscut is run or any attempt made to take out ore. The Jose now has over 1,000 tons of ore on its dumps, nearly all

of it having been taken out in development work.

About a month ago the face of the lower tunnel of the Monte Cristo, then in about 600 feet, came into a mass of pyrrhotite several feet wide. Assays show it to be of pretty good grade—the best ever found in the mine up to that time. The tunnel was driven through the ore body and was driven through barren ground for 10 or 15 feet when the ore was again encountered. Here still better assays were obtained, one running up to \$48 and the average being about \$15. The tunnel was continued straight ahead, no attempt being made to explore the ore bodies found. The face of the tunnel again came into barren ground and so continued for several feet when the ore was encountered for the third time in apparently greater mass than ever. It was now resolved to run a crosscut in order to discover the width of the vein. This crosscut has gone through 25 feet of ore and vein matter. It started in on the foot wall and had not reached the hanging wall up to yesterday afternoon. The first five feet of the crosscut is in a solid clean pyrrhotite, no finer example of such ore having been seen in the camp, then passed through five feet of mixed ore, the solid predominating, then through about ten feet of vein mineralized ledge matter. It looks as though the ore was gradually fading out on the hanging wall, but although there may be a radical change before the hanging wall is reached. Assays are being made every day of the face of the ore exposed by the crosscut, and those obtained last Friday showed \$107 and \$33. This is certainly encouraging. A mass of holes was put into the best ore Thursday and the shots which followed that evening knocked down over 20 tons of fine looking ore.

JUDGE BOLE'S JURISDICTION.

Supposed Effect of the County Court Act Amendment.

At the Supreme court in Vancouver Chief Justice Davis presiding, the first case called was that of Williams, Greene & Co. vs. McLeod & Coote, an action to recover \$120, which was started before Judge Bole. Mr. Macneil drew the Chief Justice's attention to the County Court Act, which, it was supposed, prevented Judge Bole from sitting in Supreme court matters.

The Chief Justice said that if the council could show him that the judge who started the trial had no jurisdiction, he certainly could not interfere.

Mr. Macneil produced a copy of the votes and proceedings of the legislature for Saturday last. Of course, he said, he could not produce the statutes, as they were not printed.

The Chief Justice was shown the amendment of Mr. Helmcken, which was inserted in the bill. It said that it should not be lawful for a county court judge to sit as a judge of the supreme court. No one denied that, but Judge Bole held Her Majesty's commission as a local judge of the supreme court for the district of New Westminster, and when Judge Bole said in that court he was just as much a supreme court judge as he (the Chief Justice) was. He might be wrong altogether, but he believed this amendment fell short of the mark and he would not interfere with the matter. The action stood adjourned till 2:30 to allow Judge Bole to attend.

ASCENSION-DAY IN TURKEY.

The month of August is always an interesting period to the inhabitants of Constantinople. The anniversary of the ascension of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. falls on the 31st of that month. During weeks before the day, preparations for so joyous a celebration occupy the thoughts and deplete the purses of all who are connected with the government of Turkey. Ammunition factories run at full time manufacturing fireworks which shall beautify heaven and earth in honor of the event. Officials of the department of justice laboriously collect before-hand the names of criminals who have completed two-thirds of their allotted term, in order that on the auspicious day they may be let loose to add in return for pardon, their effective prayers to the chorus which shall ascend for the long life of the sovereign. Princes of the blood royal, pashas of all degrees, and a whole army of lesser functionaries begin early in the month to rear in front of their dwellings, ornamental frames to be hung with sun-dried lamps in token of their gratitude to the Guardian of their Mercies, the Shadow of God on Earth, the Upholder of the Universe, and the Dispenser of Peace and Prosperity to all the Nations of the World. And finally, as the month approaches its close, the police in each ward in the city make lists of the government officials, the army contractors, the holders of concessions for public works, and the foreigners otherwise enjoying government patronage, in order that they may watch the scale of preparation adopted by each for the illumination, and that they may comment in a convincing manner upon any shabby economy appearing in the plans of the preparations. The whole month of August, indeed, reflects the dawn of the great day with which it is to close.

QUEER WAY TO WIN A WIFE.

In many of the Greek islands diving for sponges forms a considerable part of the occupation of the inhabitants. A visitor to this unfrequented region describes the following rather startling custom. He says: "Himja, which is a little island directly opposite Rhodes, is inhabited by the Greek people. On the bottom of the sea in this locality the common sponge is found in greater abundance than in any other part of the Mediterranean."

"The natives make it a trade to gather these, and their income from this source is far from contemptible; their goods are always in demand among the Turks, who use an incredible number of sponges in the ablutions prescribed by the Mohammedan ritual. A girl in this island is not permitted to marry until she has brought up a certain number of sponges and given proof of her skill by taking them from a certain depth. But is certainly of those islands the custom is reversed. The father of a marriageable daughter bestows her on the best diver among her suitors. He who can stay the longest in the water and bring up the biggest cargo of sponges marries the maid."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

QUICKCURE

A Surgical Dressing

The eminent surgeons of the day use it as a dressing for Wounds, Bruises, Strains, Sprains, etc., and they find that for speedy relief of pain and for quick healing there is nothing so good as

"Quickcure"

It is the family emergency cure. Always ready. Easy to apply. Never fails to give relief. For sale by all druggists or

THE QUICKCURE COMPANY, LTD. QUEBEC, CAN.

QUICKCURE

MAN'S MOST VULGAR HABIT.

"If men were compelled to wear skirts for a period I think they would insist more than they now do that their fellow men should stop the nasty habit of spitting in public," writes Edward W. Bok in the May Ladies' Home Journal. "There is no practice of man which is more indifferently distressing to women than this disgusting habit. Women constantly complain of it, especially in our larger cities, where sometimes the sidewalks are scarcely fit for them to walk upon. They revolt at the practice, and they are right in so doing. Year in and year on the habit not only continues, but increases, and the protection of cleanliness, to which every walking woman upon our streets has a perfect right, is denied her. In New York city the board of health has taken the matter up on grounds of public health, and the police department is lending its co-operation in the enforcement of an ordinance directed against the evil. No action taken in New York for years is so highly to be commended, and the ordinance should quickly extend to other cities and be put into force. It is an undertaking which public opinion will sustain in whatever part of the country it is attempted. Every community should be urged to try the experiment."

ORIGIN OF SLANG.

The latest addition of current slang is the use of the word "push," in the sense that "the fancy" and "the talent" have been employed to designate the followers or admirers of some form of sport. How long the term has been thus used orally it is impossible to say; its first appearance in print, however, was synchronous with the big cycle shows in Chicago, New York and Boston in the late winter and early spring, when it was applied to the ring of circus advertisers and others engaged in pushing the sales of the various makes of bicycles.

From that restricted application, says the Boston Herald, its scope has gradually broadened to include all devotees of the bicycle, and now it is in quite common use to characterize the followers of racing, baseball, rowing, athletics, etc.

The word "push" may have come to the English from the Danes, who had a noun *puis*, meaning a push; or it may have been brought over by William the Conqueror in the French verb *pousser*, to push. Whether its latest use will win it a new definition in the dictionaries remains to be seen, but "the fancy" and "the talent" have gained places, and there seems no reason why "the push" should not.

"Hoodlum," meaning a bad boy, came to us from San Francisco, and there are several explanations of its origin. One is that a newspaperman, in writing up the delinquency of a gang of young toughs, who were under the lead of one Muldoon, called them the "hoodlums"; that is, he reversed the name of the leader. The compositor read "h" for "n" and set up the word "hoodlums." Another explanation is that a gang had as a warning cry "Huddle 'em!" which became "hoodlum." Still another is that one of the gangs adopted a sort of fee, as its distinctive headgear, which the members called a hood. The first seems most probable.

The word "chestnut," as applied to something out of date and gone-by, may have originated from Ovid's line in "The Art of Love," in which bidding the lover to be sure and send his mistress trilling presents, he says: "Let your boy carry her grapes, or what Amygdalis so delighted in; but at the present day she is fond of chestnuts as longer."

It is likely, however, that its use in a slang sense is more recent. In the "Broken Sword," two-act melodrama by William Dimond, produced at Covent Garden Theatre, London, in 1825, the following passage occurs:

Zavior—Let me see—ay! It is exactly six years since that, peace being restored to Spain and my ship being paid off, my kind brother offered me a snug ham-mock, etc., etc.

Pablo (jumping up)—A chestnut, Captain, a chestnut!

Zavior—Bah, you booby!

Pablo—And I swear, a chestnut, Captain! This is the twenty-seventh time I have been offered a chestnut till now.

Zavior—Did I? Well, a chestnut be it!

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Junes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for over fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

The Westfield, Ind. News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L.N.A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders."

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Victoria, May 13.—Spring has at length asserted itself in the city markets and large quantities of vegetables are exhibited for sale at the various city stores. Fruits are expected to arrive in abundance shortly, although at present that article of food is somewhat scarce. Bananas are coming in on every incoming Australian and San Francisco steamer, and already a few boxes of California cherries have appeared on the market. They are selling at 35 cents a pound, but that price will no doubt be lowered on the arrival of the San Francisco steamer. The last Australian boat brought a consignment of Tasmanian apples; these, with what few American apples still remain on the market, are being sold at 10 cents per pound. The price of flour is still high, and for this the city merchants say the Greco-Turkish war is responsible. Other articles of produce are stiffening in price, the Southern merchants having a few days ago advanced middling shorts and heavy \$2 per ton. Fish are plentiful and the prices remain unchanged. Potatoes are still bringing high prices, but now that the new crop is beginning to arrive the price will be lowered. The abundance of grass has caused the price of butter to fall; it is now being quoted from 1 cent to 2 cents less per pound than before. The high prices on meats remain firm, and there is very little prospect of a change before the middle of June, when the grass-fed meats will be placed on sale, until then the high prices will prevail. There is no Australian frozen mutton on the market at present, none having been received by the Warminster. About 1,500 carcases were shipped by that steamer to this city, but the machinery for keeping it in cold storage came to grief and the steamship authorities were obliged to leave it at Honolulu in cold storage. The meats will be brought to this city by the steamer Ananias, which is due in about three weeks. The consignment of frozen mutton brought by the steamer Molineux, although selling at a figure slightly lower than the American meats, did not sell as quickly as anticipated. The meats have a fine appearance, and those who have used it say that it gives every satisfaction.

Lakers of the Woods.....\$6.00

Shovels.....\$5.75

XXX.....\$5.25

Lion.....\$5.25

Premier (Enderby).....\$5.25

Three Star (Enderby).....\$5.50

Strong Baller's (O.K.).....\$5.50

Selen.....\$5.75

Leitch's Hungarian.....\$6.00

Ogilvie's Hungarian.....\$6.00

Barley, per ton.....\$30 to \$35

Middlings, per ton.....\$28 to \$30

Brass, per ton.....\$20 to \$22

Ground feed, per ton.....\$20 to \$22

Corn, whole.....\$25 to \$28

Corn, cracked.....\$20 to \$22

Oatmeal, per 10 pounds.....45 to 50c

Rolls oats, (Or. or N. W.).....3c

Rolls oats, (B. & K.) 7th sacks.....30c

Potatoes, per lb.....15c

Cabbage.....25c to 3c

Cailliflower, per head.....10c to 12c

Hay, baled, per ton.....\$15

Straw, per bale.....75c

Onions, per lb.....4c to 5c

Lemons.....25c to 35c

Apples, Eastern, per lb.....10c

Apples, navel, per doz.....40c to 50c

Oranges, Cal. seedlings.....25c to 30c

Fish—salmon, per lb.....10c to 12c

Herring.....10c to 12c

Fish—small.....5c to 10c

Smoked bladders, per lb.....10c

Smoked kippers, per lb.....12c

Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz.....17c to 20c

Eggs, Manitoba.....15c

Butter, creamery, per lb.....30c

Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.....30c

Butter, fresh.....25c to 35c

Cheese, Cheddar.....15 to 20c

Hams, American, per lb.....10c to 15c

Hams, Canadian, per lb.....10c to 15c

Bacon, American, per lb.....15c to 18c

Bacon, rolled, per lb.....12c to 14c

Bacon, long clear, per lb.....12c to 14c

Shoulders.....14c to 16c

Lard.....12c to 15c

Sides beef, per pound.....10c

Mutton—beef, per pound.....10c to 15c

Veal.....10c to 15c

Mutton, per pound.....10c to 15c

Pork, sides, fresh, per lb.....10c

Pork, fresh, per lb.....10c

Chickens, per pair.....\$1.00 to \$1.50

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS, CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Is On The WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

See Signature of

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher** is on every wrapper.

Clean! Truthful! Wideawake!

.. THE ..

TIMES.

Daily and Twice-a-Week.

Do You Read It?

..THE..

Twice-a-Week Times

Mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Newfoundland at \$1.50 per annum; other countries \$2.50 per annum.

All the News.

ADDRESS:

Times P. & P. Co.,

W. TEMPLEMAN, Mgr.

Times building, Broad Street. VICTORIA, B. C.

SWEET CAPORAL

...Cigarettes...

STANDARD OF THE WORLD...

KINNEY BROS., NEW YORK.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It is the standard food against all adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FAVORING BRITAIN

The London Times on the Preferential Feature of the Fielding Tariff.

"Regret to See the Attitude That Mr. Foster Has Taken Up" The Treaties.

The London Times of April 26 has the following editorial comment on the recent times which are likely to lead to more far-reaching results than the financial statement of Mr. Fielding, in the parliament of the Canadian Dominion, on St. George's Day. The new departure adopted by the Liberal government of Mr. Laurier is most gratifying to all who desire to knit the empire more closely together. It will add, if that were possible, to the warmth of the very cordial welcome, which in any case the prime minister of the Canadian Dominion would have met with in this country on his visit during the jubilee festivities. We have no wish to enter, for the moment, into any controversial matter, but, whatever may be the fate of the tariff proposals, the Canadian government, whatever may be the parliamentary resistance or the diplomatic difficulties they may have to overcome, their presentation is, beyond all doubt, the most remarkable step that has yet been made towards the fiscal federation of the empire. It would be premature to pronounce any judgment upon the questions which the opposition at Ottawa have already raised with respect to the possible infractions of the "most-favored-nation" clause, especially in our treaty with Belgium and Germany, by the new Canadian tariff. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that if any such stipulations stand in the way of a free and fair arrangement of duties between this country and her great colony in North America, the earliest opportunity should be taken to relieve us from obligations which foreign governments seem to treat with no great respect and which have not shielded our trade to any appreciable extent from the war of tariffs that has been waged for many years against British commerce. We regret to see the attitude that Mr. Foster, who leads the opposition at Ottawa on this question, has taken up. It is unfair to discredit proposals of preferential advantage to the mother country, because she pursues a free trade policy, as a refusal, "in the jubilee year," to be bound by imperial treaties. There is, in the first place, much doubt whether the treaties in question have any bearing on Mr. Fielding's proposals, but, even if that were so, the imperial government has an undoubted right to alter any fiscal arrangements with foreign nations which may appear to be obsolete or inexpedient. The immediate enforcement of a new tariff when a parliamentary resolution has been passed, subject to statutory sanction afterwards, is in accordance with a well-established rule of the house of commons.

We may pass, however, without dwelling upon these technical cavils, to consider the policy expounded by Mr. Fielding. It is one which, as we confidently believe, will obtain a fair trial and, as we warmly hope, will prove successful. The main proposal simply is that the general protective tariff, upheld in Canada during the long domination of the Conservatives, is on the whole to be maintained, though with a substitution, as far as possible, of all valorem for specific duties, but that preferential rates are to be accorded to countries which are willing to trade with the Dominion. Of these the mother country is the first and almost the only one, for she imposes no unequal charges on any of her customers, foreign or colonial. Therefore no special privilege is needed to let her commodities in under the so-called reciprocal tariff, at an abatement of one-eighth of the duty for the first year, and one-fourth afterwards, excepting certain articles, most of them heavily taxed both here and in Canada, such as alcohol and tobacco. Other countries are to be allowed to come in at the same favorable rates whenever their tariffs admit Canadian products on the same terms on which they are admitted to the mother country. At the same time Mr. Fielding did not pretend to disguise the fact that the reciprocal rates were mainly intended to hold out the olive branch to the mother country, the only customer of Canada on a great scale that understands and applies the theory of free trade. The aim to British manufacturers, if Mr. Fielding's policy is upheld by the parliament of the Dominion, will be by no means unimportant, though, of course, it is very far from covering the whole of the Canadian market to the commerce of the mother country. If it is true, as is contended by the Conservative opposition at Ottawa, that the new tariff will practically mean as heavily setting aside abatements in special cases, as the old there will be, on an average, of 25 per cent. an immediate reduction of from 4 to 5 per cent. and of as much more after the 1st of July, 1898. The greatest benefit will fall to the share of the textile industries here, for cottons, woollens, and silks ac-

count for one-half of our exports to Canada, valued last year at \$4,500,000. Iron and steel, however, will also be relieved, and mining machinery will enter free.

The actual advantages, however, which are promised to any branch of British trade are of far less importance than the general scope of the policy that has now been adopted by the government of the Dominion. It is not, and does not profess to be, either a free trade policy, in any large sense of the word, or a policy of close and exclusive fiscal union, which would probably be found impracticable at present, with the mother country. But it is a policy which is commended to Canadians by the prescription of their trade under the financial measures of President McKinley's administration. It is avowedly and reasonably inspired with a single eye to the interests of Canada as a producing and consuming community. It is also a practical development of theories which the Canadian Conservatives put forward some years ago, but which they have since qualified with conditions that made them in fact inapplicable. We cannot believe that the old followers of Sir John Macdonald will, on merely partisan grounds, endeavor to obstruct the adoption of a plan for a closer commercial union with the United Kingdom. They should rather welcome the conversion of Mr. Laurier's administration to their ideas. It is, to doubt, unimpeachable for any body of politicians to see the other they have long claimed as their own, but have hesitated to make any serious effort to apply, suddenly made effective in the hands of their rival party. But we trust when this momentary feeling of chagrin is forgotten there will be no desire to produce the farthing criticism of Mr. Foster's speech, or to carry out the threat of "strongly opposing" the new tariff. It is the most striking step that has yet been taken towards a commercial union between the mother country and the colonies, and, as free traders, neither the Imperial government nor Mr. Laurier and his colleagues need fear the competition of other nations if they are ready to count in against the terms of reciprocity. But it will be a long time before the mother country will have anything to fear—if that, indeed, is a proper word to use in this direction—or the colonies anything to expect, from such rivalry. The immediate point is that Canada has decided to shift her main market from the United States to the United Kingdom. This is proposed, expressed on the ground that the mother country has dealt generously with her colonies, giving them the largest degree of fiscal and political liberty, and that it becomes the latter to make the first overtures to her for closer union. It is of no little significance that such a step has been taken by the first French-Canadian statesman—a Liberal and a Catholic—who has ever been Prime Minister of the Dominion.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE OAK.

MATCH AT ORILLIA.

Toronto, May 12.—Dr. McDowell, of Chicago, and J. R. Runkle, of the Toronto Rowing Club, are matched to row at Orillia on May 24, for a suitable trophy.

WILL ROW AT HENLEY.

New York, May 12.—Another American oarsman is going to try and win the diamond medal at the new famous Henley regatta. Edward H. Ten Eyck, son of James A. Ten Eyck, the well-known professional oarsman of the Wachusetts Boat Club, of Worcester, Mass., who defeated Joseph Whitehead, of Cambridgeport, Mass., the national champion, in a match race on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., last October, will compete at the Henley regatta in July. An evidence of when he may be taken by the fact that when he competed in the international "single scull" at the last national regatta, sailed on Lake Saratoga last August, his time for the mile and a half was 12 seconds faster than the time of the winner in the senior single event, and he was not hard pressed at any stage of the race.

ATHLETICS.

NEW HURDLE RECORD.

Chicago, May 12.—The world's record for 300 yards over hurdles was broken twice to-day in trial heats at the military and athletic carnival at the College. P. O'Dea, of the Chicago Athletic association, won the distance in 38 2-5 seconds; Kraenzley, of the Chicago Athletic association, in 37 2-5 seconds. The former record was 38 4-5 seconds.

TIGERS.

CAPTAINS MEET.

Yesterday evening a meeting of the Capital Gait club was held and it was decided to hold the next shoot for trophies on May 30. A 25 bird match has been arranged by Messrs. Haggerty and O'Connor in connection with the club shoot on May 10th.

DISTRICT FRUITGROWERS.

Various Questions Discussed at the Association Meeting.

Yesterday evening's meeting of the Victoria District Fruitgrowers was well attended, and a keen interest in its affairs was manifested by those present. Co-operation was the expressed sentiment of all; and the air of the meeting was one of business. Mr. E. Wilson was appointed manager for the society by a unanimous choice, and he will enter on his duties immediately. Uniform packages for fruit and produce were discussed, and the executive committee showed that they were fully prepared for the opening of the season. A report of the committees on factory arrangements was read and discussed, and left to the hands of the executive committee to finally act upon. Noxious weeds in the hands of the executive committee were to be had force with the association, the district representative being notified to enforce the law re their extermination. It was also shown that while they were fruitgrowers association, they, under their by-laws, handle all the products of the farm or market garden. The profitable growing of cauliflower and other vegetables was also touched upon. Threshing next was set for the next meeting. A plan will be submitted for packing, grading and sampling of fruit, etc.

"Madge has been ordered by her parents to take up Jack altogether."

"With all due respect."

"She says she can't be brought her a pound of caramels every evening."

CHINA'S UNPROPHETIC FLAG.

If ever there was anything in the world that went by contraries, it is the Chinese flag. It will be recalled that it is one of the gayest of all national standards. The body of the banner is of a pale yellow. In the upper left-hand corner is a small red sun, and looking at it a fierce Chinese dragon. About 1,000 years ago, so the story runs, the Chinese made war upon the Japanese. They prepared for a great invasion. As a prophecy of victory they adopted a standard which is that of the present time. They took the sun of Japan and made it very small. This they put in front of the dragon's mouth to express the idea that the Chinese dragon would devour the Japanese. It happened, however, that the Chinese fleet, conveying an army of 100,000 men, was wrecked on its way to Japan by a great storm, and all but three of the 100,000 perished.

SELF-PROPELLING FIRE ENGINES.

"Here," cries "are becoming the fashion. Boston has just added one to her fire-fighting equipment—not the first, by the way, that has been turned out in the United States, and it will probably not be long before other cities will follow suit. The needs of thorough municipal fire protection have received almost proverbially careful attention in America, and the new departure, therefore, has not been prompted by a craving for the novel, of which Americans are so often accused, but by the promise of better service—the more likely saving of property. With the growing demand for greater water-throwing capacity, fire engines have gone on increasing in size and weight year after year, until the heaviest now in use, somewhere about the 10,000-pound mark, and capable of handling 1,100 gallons of water a minute require three horses for reasonably rapid getting around. But the demand for even larger engines still remains. To meet this the Boston self-propeller was ordered, which, in general appearance, seems to bear a pretty close resemblance to the typical American steam fire engine. Its service weight, however, is 17,000 pounds, and its water capacity 1,850 gallons a minute, so that it decidedly a more formidable fire-fighting apparatus than its various prototypes. Successful annual traction for so heavy a machine was out of the question. Obviously, some other form of power was necessary, and in making the machine self-propelling its builders set an example which is pretty well assured of imitation. It remains to be seen, however, whether fire engines of so great a weight as this one will prove as all-round satisfactory as is ardently expected. Great weight, even if coupled with great capacity, may not be exactly conducive to best service."—Cassier's Magazine.

A DOMESTICATED BISHOP.

Some of our church dignitaries are entitled to take rank in domestic arrangements, says the London Daily Telegraph. The Bishop of Canada is fond of porridge, and makes it himself, and if a portion of his shirt becomes unfastened the right reverend gentleman promptly stitches it on himself. Archdeacon Diggle is similarly skilful. He recently delivered an address to boys in the border city, in which he advocated the teaching of sewing to lads up to the second standard, at any rate. When very young he was delicate, and was not allowed to go to school, but he was taught to work with his hands, and for many a year he knitted, and he was not ashamed to say that he made the stockings for all the family. He also learned to sew, and understood all about hemming, and sewing, and backstitching, and gussets, and all that sort of thing. Little did he think that he would ever become a government inspector. When that day arrived and he came to examine the pupils teachers' sewing they were astonished to see him pick out the weak places, and they had a great respect for him accordingly, because he knew himself how to make a shirt.

CONGRESS OF RELIGION.

Another world's congress of religions is announced. The time set is in 1898, the place Delhi, the capital of the great Mogul empire of other days, a metropolitan seat of empire dating back thousands of years. It has the "bloom of time" thick upon it, yet it is to-day a prosperous commercial city and a great railway centre. For seven centuries it has been the stronghold of Mohammedanism in India, and is so to-day. This call for a world's congress of religions seems to have originated in the newspaper enterprise of the editor and proprietor of the Moslem Chronicle. The call to conference has shown a stronger flavor of the sanctum than a religious movement. It is certainly a remarkable tribute to the far-reaching influence of the world's parliament of religions held in Chicago four years ago in connection.

BOOTS FOR VOTES IN ITALY.

Corruption in elections in Italy is very widespread. An old way was to cut a bank note in two, giving one-half to the voter before the election and the other half if the candidate gained his seat. At a late election an idea more luminous was put into practice by a candidate in a constituency composed mainly of peasants. He bought 50 pairs of good solid boots, one of which he gave to each man, promising the more when he was elected. In that district now 500 pairs of new shoes are tramping about the fields.

A WOMAN'S BILLIARD CLUB.

A billiard hall for women is being built in St. Louis. One department in the structure will be devoted to a school of instruction, where novices may receive instruction from an expert teacher. The proprietress will expend \$15,000 in fitting up the hall. The new club will be unique in this country, there being but one public billiard parlor for women in the world—in Vienna, Austria.

"He accused her of using paint."

"To her face?"

"Yes, and on her face."

Wife—The grip has settled in my jaws, I believe.

Husband—That's impossible; it only attacks one in weak places.



Fifty Years Ago.
President Polk in the White House chair, while in Lowell was Doctor Ayer; Both were busy for human weal. One to govern, and one to heal. And, as a president's power of will sometimes depends on a liver-pill, Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills 1 time. For his liver, 30 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with gripping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

Cable News.
Peking, May 13.—The preliminary contract for a loan of £16,000,000 was signed to-day here, on behalf of a British syndicate.
London, May 13.—The bank of England's rate of discount has been reduced from 2 1/2 to 2 per cent.
Richard Dawson, earl of Derby, is dead. He was born September 7, 1817, and was made a peer of the United Kingdom in 1886. From 1855 to 1869 he was a lord in waiting.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—J. Joseph and wife, Robt. Porter, J. M. Condit, E. A. Wadsworth, E. J. Scott, S. Kimble, Miss Williams, O. Warner, F. Snider, S. Shaw.

Per steamer Charming from Vancouver—J. D. Townsend, T. O. Towler, Mrs. Towler, Miss Towler, G. V. Holt, W. J. Hogg, J. C. MacIntyre, H. W. Cox and wife, R. J. Short, D. W. Gilles, J. C. Henderson, R. A. Calhoun, A. D. Campbell, J. Pelly, G. W. Van Luke, A. D. Nicol, T. M. Jones, J. Collin, Miss Collins, W. M. Stevens, J. S. Thompson, J. S. Williams, E. Hanon, Miss Freer, D. S. Jones, Rev. D. McLean, John Pauline, P. A. Pauline, G. C. Mosher, Wm. Gill, J. J. Hart, Miss Black, P. Colson, Mrs. Allen, A. W. Westwood, H. E. Griffith, G. H. Brown, and Dr. Hall.

Per steamer Geo. E. Starr from the Sound—Mrs. C. L. Webb, Mrs. Reif, Mrs. George M. Dunnett, T. H. Prosser and wife, H. L. Talbot, F. Greiner, Chas. Abbott, C. H. Dodge, Mrs. Dodge and four children, and Miss R. H. Keer.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—Battou & Son, Wilson Bros, Edwin Hallway, Valo & Brooks, D. R. Pottinger, Fell & Co., J. H. Todd & Son, McMillan & Macmillan, E. A. Wadsworth, John Morrick, Robert Porter.

Per steamer Charming from Vancouver—Langley & H. Bros, Wilson Bros, order Jos. Schindler & Co., F. N. Nott, Lem & Fisher, D. Spencer, Lowenberg & Co., J. S. Williams, Armer Packing Co., act Spratt & Macnealy, Ames Holden, B. C. Electric Ry., C. N. Cameron, Cowichan Creamery, D. R. Pottinger, E. H. Marvin, E. G. Prior, Fell & Co., F. R. Stewart, J. W. Kinlock, R. J. Knott, Ramsay Bros, Hickman Tre Co., Turner & Co., Jos. Mitchell, C. E. Redfern, A. McGregor & S. Martin & R. J. Meston, J. H. Baker, A. B. Erskine, W. G. Cameron, S. Marks, J. Piercy, B. Williams, and Don Exp. Co.

J. C. MacIntyre of Robt. Ward & Company's office, Vancouver, is in the city. Rev. D. Macrae returned from New Westminster last evening.

Kokanee Creek Shares.

The company are sacrificing a portion of their mine to the public at three cents per share so as to have one of their properties developed immediately under the able management of T. J. Tipping. This is no stock scheme, as the capital is only \$250,000 in 25 cent shares, and the vendors' stock is pooled with the bank at Sandon. They own four of the most promising prospects in the district, 1500x1500 each, with ore outcropping that assays as high as 300 ozs. silver and 65 gold to the ton. Their expert says \$2,000 will make a shipment of the Iron Bound, which is an extension on the vein of the famous Molly Gibson. The secretary guarantees that no more will be offered less than 10c, and it will no doubt be sold at par. Call at 52 Port street for prospectus.

GEO. D. SCOTT.

There is only one grade in

CLEVELAND and COLUMBIA BICYCLES

AND THAT THE HIGHEST

Creosents are the best medium-priced wheels made. Our 600 Ladies' and Gents' Wheel is a corker.

M. W. Waitt & Co.

AGENTS

Victoria=Texada

...LIMITED...
(Incorporated Under Imperial Act.)
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 28 BROAD ST.
Capital, Only \$150,000; Treasury, \$75,000.

FOUR CLAIMS---ALL SURVEYED.

Vendors' stock pooled and not transferable. Free milling ore of the finest quality. See the latest samples at the Company's office. Positively no further liability, as Treasury Shares are 25 cents, par. PRESENT PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Only a few shares to be sold for the purpose of pushing development.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO.,
COMPANY'S BROKERS.
28 BROAD STREET.

KOKANEE CREEK

In the Heart of the Silvery Slocan.

The Canadian Mining, Milling and Smelting Co.
LIMITED.

Own the Choice Locations...

HOMESTRETCH, GLACIER 4,
CLARA G, TWO SNOWBIRDS.

(All full sized claims.)

These claims are situated at the head waters of Kokanee Creek, on the divide between Alsworth, Sandon and Slocan City. A ledge 8 to 10 feet runs through these claims, carrying a paystreak 15 inches to two feet of high grade galena, assaying 300 ozs. silver and 60 per cent. lead.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000; TREASURY, \$400,000.

150,000 shares now on the market. Promoters' stock pooled until June 1st, 1897. Stock now selling at 7 1/2c. per share from the brokers. Prospectuses and miniature map of the Slocan to be had on application.

LEIGHTON & WILLIAMS,
MINING OPERATORS. Box 111. SANDON, B. C.

SLOCAN

...NOW IN THE PRESS...

The Province Series
Of...

Mining Maps

Of...
British Columbia.

...Sheet Three...

The Slocan will contain about 4 Colored Maps. Place your orders.

...THE...
Province Pub. Co.,
...LIMITED LIABILITY...
VICTORIA. VANCOUVER.

THE...
Milwaukee Brewing Co.
(Limited Liability.)
124 JOHNSON STREET, CITY, Successors
to J. Leahy, brewers of English Ale, Lager,
Stout, Porter and Steam Beer.

HERMAN KURTH, Mgr.

FOR SALE

Two shanty houses on Fernwood Road, 6 rooms, pantry and bath; cost \$1,000, will be sold for \$500. This is a bargain for any one who wants a desirable residence, and price only holds good if sold immediately. A. W. MOORE & CO., Real Estate Agents, 84 Government St.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are recorded at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.